

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS

PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN FILMED

Cov. 1, pgs. 1-3, 332-367,

376-378, 421-430, 481, 492,

493, 515-517, 520-529, 531,

536-550, 571

C6885-1-U

\$13.95

1988

CATHOLIC ALMANAC

**The Most Complete One-Volume
Encyclopedia Of Catholic Facts And
Information On The Church**



1988
CATHOLIC
ALMANAC

Felician A. Foy, O.F.M.
EDITOR

Rose M. Avato
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Our Sunday Visitor Publishing Division
Our Sunday Visitor, Inc.

HUNTINGTON • INDIANA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: NC News Service, for coverage of news and documentary texts; *The Documents of Vatican II*, ed. W. M. Abbott (Herder and Herder, America Press: New York 1966), for quotations of Council documents; *Annuario Pontificio* (1987); *Statistical Yearbook of the Church* (1985); *The Official Catholic Directory* (P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 1987); *The Papal Encyclicals*, 5 vols., ed. C. Carlen (McGrath Publishing: Wilmington, NC 1981); Newsletter of the U.S. Bishops' Committee on the Liturgy; The United States Catholic Mission Assoc. (1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017), for U.S. overseas-mission compilations and statistics; *Catholic Press Directory* (1987); *Annuaire/Directory 1987* (copyright© Concacan Inc., 1987; reproduced with permission of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops) for Canadian Catholic statistics; Rev. Thomas J. Reese, S.J., associate editor of *America*, for names of dioceses for which U.S. bishops were ordained; other sources as credited in particular entries.

1988 Catholic Almanac

Copyright © Our Sunday Visitor Publishing Division,
Our Sunday Visitor, Inc., 1987
Published annually, with ecclesiastical
permission, by Our Sunday Visitor Publishing Division,
Our Sunday Visitor, Inc.,
200 Noll Plaza, Huntington, Indiana 46750.
Address inquiries to the Publisher.

ISBN 0-87973-258-X

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 73-641001

International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0069-1208

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index	4-30	Eastern Catholic Churches	266-73
Special Reports	31-62	Separated Eastern Churches	274
Pope John Paul in the United States	31-34	Eastern Ecumenism	275
Pope John Paul in Latin America	34-37	Protestant Churches	276-81
Pope John Paul in Poland	37-38	Ecumenism	281-89
Pope John Paul in West Germany	38-39	Judaism	289-90
Pope John Paul in Oceania	39-41	Catholic-Jewish Relations	290-92
Pope John Paul in France	41-42	Islam	293
Mother of the Redeemer:		Non-Abrahamic Religions	293-94
Encyclical Letter	42-45	Glossary	295-331
Events of Medjugorje	45-46	The Church in Countries	332-66
National Black Catholic Congress	46-47	Catholic World Statistics	366-67
Ministry of Archbishop Hunthausen		Episcopal Conferences	367-70
of Seattle	47-49	International Catholic Organizations ..	370-72
Protestant Fundamentalism	49-50	The Catholic Church in Canada	373-83
Retirement Needs of Women		Missionaries to the Americas	384-86
Religious	50-51	History, Chronology of	
Economic Justice: A Pastoral		the Church in the U.S.	387-405
Message	51-53	Church-State Supreme Court	
Ministry to Victims of AIDS	53-54	Decisions	405-10
The Pastoral Care of Homosexual		U.S. Hierarchy, Jurisdictions	411-20
Persons	54-57	Catholic Population of U.S.,	
Euthanasia	57-59	Other Statistics	421-30
Abortion-Related Court Decisions ...	59-60	Cathedrals, Minor Basilicas,	
Respect for the Origin and		Chancery Offices	430-35
Procreation of Life	60-62	National Conference of Catholic	
News Events		Bishops, U.S. Catholic Conference ..	435-38
(October 1986 to September 1987) ...	63-108	State Catholic Conferences	438-39
Pope John Paul II	109-11	Biographies of American Bishops	439-64
Dates, Events in Church History	112-22	American Bishops of the Past	465-80
Ecumenical Councils	122-24	Black Catholics	480-81
Popes	125-35	Hispanics	481-83
Canonizations	135-36	Religious, Men and Women	483-511
Encyclicals	137-42	Organizations of Religious	511-12
Hierarchy of the Catholic Church	143-46	Secular Institutes	512-14
Synod of Bishops	145-46	Secular Orders	514
1987 Assembly of the Synod	146	Missionary Activity of the Church	515-19
Roman Curia	146-53	Catholic Education, U.S.	519-32
Cardinals	154-69	Statistics	520-24
Representatives of the Holy See	169-72	Colleges and Universities	524-29
Diplomats at the Vatican	172-74	Diocesan and Interdiocesan	
U.S.-Vatican Relations	173-74	Seminaries	530-31
Vatican City	175-77	Pontifical Universities, Institutes	532-34
Doctrine of the Catholic Church	178-206	Pontifical Academy of Sciences	534-35
Constitution on the Church	176-81	Social Services	536-52
The Pope, Teaching Authority,		Facilities for Retired and Aged	536-45
Collegiality	181-82	Facilities for Handicapped	545-50
Constitution on Revelation	182-85	Retreats, Renewal Programs	553-59
The Bible	185-95	Lay Persons and Their Apostolate ...	559-71
Apostles and Evangelists	195-97	Special Apostolates	560-63
Fathers and Doctors	197-99	Associations, Movements,	
Social Doctrine	201-06	Societies	564-71
The Challenge of Peace	206-08	Communications	571-92
Liturgy	209-21	Catholic Periodicals in U.S.	572-81
The Mass	212-15	Foreign Catholic Periodicals	581
Liturgical Developments	217-21	Catholic Writers' Market	583-86
Sacraments	222-36	Radio, Television, Theatre	586-87
Permanent Diaconate	229	Communications Offices	588-91
Marriage Doctrine	230-33	Publishers	592
Church Calendar	237-49	Shrines and Places of	
Saints	249-60	Historical Interest	593-95
The Mother of Jesus	261-64	Honors and Awards	595-600
Apparitions of Mary	265	Deaths	600

THE CHURCH IN COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

(Principal sources for statistics: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1985* (the most recent edition); *Annuario Pontificio, 1987*. Figures are as of Dec. 31, 1985, unless indicated otherwise. For 1987 events, see Index entries for individual countries.)

An asterisk indicates that the country has full diplomatic relations with Vatican City (see pages 169, 172-73).

Abbreviations (in order in which they appear): archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; mil. ord. — military ordinariate; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishops; bp. — bishops (diocesan and titular); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); p.d. — permanent deacons; sem. — major seminarians, diocesan and religious; bros. — brothers; srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population; (AD), apostolic delegate (see pages 169, 170-72).

Afghanistan

People's Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). Tot. pop., 2,960,000.

Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054. A large percentage of the population was forcibly Islamized following the invasion (15th century) and long centuries of occupation by the Ottoman Turks. Many Catholics fled to southern Italy, Sicily and Greece. At the time of the communist take-over in 1945, an estimated 68 per cent of the population was Moslem; 19 per cent, Orthodox and 13 per cent, Roman Catholic. The Catholic Church prevailed in the north. It fell victim, as did all religions, to systematic persecution by the government: non-Albanian missionaries were expelled; death, prison sentences and other repressive measures were enacted against church personnel and laity; Catholic schools and churches were closed and used for other purposes, and lines of communication with the Holy See were cut off. In 1967, the government, declaring it had eliminated all religion in the country, proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world. Despite this, there are reports of a clandestine Catholic community in the country.

Algeria*

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 4; parishes, 80; priests, 176 (70 dioc., 106 rel.); p.d., 2; sem. 1; bros., 19; srs., 448; bap., 38; Caths., 61,000 (.28%); tot. pop., 21,720,000.

Republic in northwest Africa; capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830s. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Sunni-Moslem is the state religion.

Andorra

Parishes, 7; priests, 21 (15 dioc., 6 rel.); srs., 15; bap., 333; Caths., 38,000 (95%); tot. pop., 40,000.

Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Angola

Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1 (native); abp., 2 (native); bp., 11 (9 native); parishes, 238; priests, 299 (99 dioc., 200 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 171; bros., 46; srs., 852; bap., 78,192; Caths., 4,663,000 (53.2%); tot. pop., 8,750,000. (AD)

People's Republic in West Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, from Portugal, dating from 1491, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1977; all but two of the ordinaries are Angolan; the first Angolan cardinal (Alexandre do Nascimento) was named in 1983.

Anguilla

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 7; Caths., 100; tot. pop., 7,000. (AD)

Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean; capital, The Valley. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Antigua and Barbuda*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); bros., 5; srs., 13; bap., 107; Caths., 7,000 (8.7%); tot. pop., 80,000.

Independent (1981) Caribbean island nation; capital, St. John's, Antigua.

Arabian Peninsula

Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreign workers mainly from the Philippines, India and Korea. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia with its seat in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

Argentina*

Archd., 13; dioc., 45; prel., 3; ap. ex., 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); ord., 1; mil. ord., card., 3; abp., 14; bp., 74; parishes, 2,300; priests, 5,446 (2,674 dioc., 2,772 rel.); p.d., 92; sem., 2,231; bros., 1,138; srs., 11,497; bap., 611,006; Caths., 28,418,000 (93%); tot. pop., 30,560,000

Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530s, diocesan organization in the late 1540s, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Widespread human rights violations including the disappearance of thousands of people marked the period of military rule from 1976 to December, 1983, when an elected civilian government took over. The bishops' conference published in book form in September, 1983, communiqués they had sent to the military government during those years concerning human right abuses. Catholicism is the state religion. (See Index for papal visit.)

Australia*

Archd., 7; dioc. (1987), 24; mil. ord.; card., 1; abp., 9; bp., 38; parishes, 1,435; priests, 3,846 (2,254 dioc., 1,592 rel.); p.d., 14; sem., 403; bros., 1,987; srs., 10,723; bap., 75,128; Caths., 4,245,000 (26.9%); tot. pop. 15,750,000.

Commonwealth; island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. (See Index for papal visit.)

Austria*

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abb., 1; ord., 1; mil. ord.; card., 2; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes,

3,075; priests, 5,663 (3,309 dioc., 2,354 rel.); p.d., 173; sem., 671; bros., 609; srs., 10,078; bap., 77,925; Caths., 6,460,000 (85.4%); tot. pop., 7,560,000.

Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934.

Azores

North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century. The diocese of Angra was established in 1534. Statistics are included in Portugal.

Bahamas*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 29; priests, 48 (11 dioc., 37 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 5; bros., 5; srs., 49; bap., 1,737; Caths., 46,000 (20%); tot. pop., 230,000.

Independent (July 10, 1973) island group consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century.

Bahrain

Parishes, 2; priests, 3 (1 dioc., 2 rel.); srs., 8; bap., 344; Caths., 9,000; tot. pop., 420,000 (AD)

Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Balearic Islands

Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh*

Archd., 1; dioc. (1987), 4; abp., 1 (native); bp., 3 (native); parishes, 57; priests, 193 (57 dioc., 136 rel.); sem., 89; bros., 58; srs., 636; bap., 5,268; Caths., 181,000 (.17%); tot. pop. 100,000,000.

Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca (Dhaka). Islam is the princi-

pal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. (See Index for papal visit.)

Barbados*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 9 (2 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 19; *bap.*, 278; *Caths.*, 11,000 (4%); *tot. pop.*, 250,000.

Parliamentary democracy (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans.

Belgium*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 7; *mil. ord.*; *card.*, 3; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 15; *parishes*, 3,976; *priests*, 11,474 (7,155 *dioc.*, 4,319 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 317; *sem.*, 444; *bros.*, 2,005; *srs.*, 27,963; *bap.*, 91,439; *Caths.*, 8,958,000 (90.4%); *tot. pop.*, 9,900,000.

Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church had firm diocesan and parochial organization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has had diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Belize*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 35 (12 *dioc.*, 23 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 90; *bap.*, 3,106; *Caths.*, 103,000 (60.5%); *tot. pop.*, 170,000.

Formerly British Honduras. Independent (Sept. 21, 1981) republic on east coast of Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century.

Benin*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *card.*, 1 (native); *abp.*, 2 (native); *bp.*, 5 (native); *parishes*, 122; *priests*, 192 (109 *dioc.*, 83 *rel.*); *sem.*, 113; *bros.*, 18; *srs.*, 358; *bap.*, 22,230; *Caths.*,

671,000 (17%); *tot. pop.*, 3,930,000.

Formerly Dahomey. People's republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1861. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics.

Bermuda

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 8 (1 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 2; *srs.*, 3; *bap.*, 126; *Caths.*, 9,000 (15%); *tot. pop.*, 60,000. (AD)

British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900s priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956 when it was made a vicariate apostolic; diocese established, 1967.

Bhutan

Parishes, 3; *priests*, 6 (2 *dioc.*, 4 *rel.*); *bro.*, 1; *srs.*, 8; *bap.*, 13; *Caths.*, 500; *tot. pop.*, 1,420,000.

Kingdom in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Jesuits (1963) and Salesians (1965) were invited to country to direct schools. Salesians were expelled in February, 1982, on disputed charges of proselytism. Jesuits and some Sisters remained (*Fides*). Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Bolivia*

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 6; *mil. ord.*; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 7; *bp.*, 20; *parishes*, 456; *priests*, 823 (203 *dioc.*, 620 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 25; *sem.*, 282; *bros.*, 179; *srs.*, 1,693; *bap.*, 189,707; *Caths.*, 6,048,000 (94%); *tot. pop.*, 6,430,000.

Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530s and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church.

Botswana

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (native); *parishes*, 21; *priests*, 34 (3 *dioc.*, 31 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 60; *bap.*, 2,884; *Caths.*, 42,000 (3.8%); *tot. pop.*, 1,080,000. (AD)

Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa; capital, Gaborone.

Brazil*

Archd., 36; dioc., 191; prel., 13; abb., 2; ord., 1; mil. ord.; card., 5; abp., 48; bp., 305; parishes, 7,080; priests, 13,764 (5,811 dioc., 7,953 rel.); p.d., 438; sem., 5,912; bros., 2,579; srs., 37,546; bap., 2,659,300; Caths., 120,081,000 (88.6%); tot. pop., 135,560,000.

Federal republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1782 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform.

Brunel

Parishes, 3; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 4; bap., 102; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 260,000.

Independent state (1984) on the northern coast of Borneo; capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Bulgaria

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 2. No statistics available. In 1968 there were approximately 65,000 Catholics. Tot. pop., 8,960,000.

People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th cen-

tury. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopol.

Burkina Faso*

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (native); bp., 9 (native); parishes, 106; priests, 390 (184 dioc., 206 rel.); sem., 145; bros., 132; srs., 635; bap., 32,275; Caths., 629,000 (9.4%); tot. pop., 6,640,000.

Formerly Upper Volta. Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers (now known as Missionaries of Africa) started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Burma

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (native); bp., 8 (7 native); parishes, 165; priests, 256 (238 dioc., 18 rel.); sem., 206; bros., 53; srs., 830; bap., 26,021; Caths., 418,000 (1.1%); tot. pop., 37,150,000. (AD)

Union of Burma, a socialist republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850s when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years.

Burundi*

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (native); bp., 6 (native); parishes, 108; priests, 270 (163 dioc., 107 rel.); sem., 150; bros., 147; srs., 646; bap., 93,090; Caths., 2,688,000 (56.9%); tot. pop., 4,720,000.

Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Since 1979, approximately 100 Catholic missionaries have been expelled. In 1986, seminaries were nationalized and other hostile measures were enacted against the Church (see Index).

Cambodia (Kampuchea)

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 in 1973. Tot. pop., 7,280,000.

People's republic in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion.

Cameroon*

Archd., 4; dioc. (1987), 13; abp., 4 (native); bp., 15 (12 native); parishes, 424; priests, 830 (372 dioc., 458 rel.); p.d., 27; sem., 270; bros., 213; srs., 1,291; bap., 84,828; Caths., 2,741,000 (27.1%); tot. pop., 10,110,000.

Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890s, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. In 1982, three new ecclesiastical provinces and one diocese were established.

Canada*

Archd., 18; dioc., 54; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; mil. ord., card., 5 (2 head archdioceses; 1 is Curia official; 2 are retired); abp., 26 (16 archdiocesan, 2 head eparchies with personal title of abp.; 1 coadjutor, 7 retired); bp., 92 (54 diocesan, 18 auxiliary, 1 abbot ordinary; 19 retired); parishes 5,932; priests, 11,794 (7,017

dioc., 4,777 rel.); p.d., 470; sem., 957; bros., 3,684; srs., 35,087; bap., 172,044; Caths., 11,375,914 (45%); tot. pop., 25,262,500. (Principal source: 1987 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Independent federation comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. (See Index for news events and pages 373-83 for the Church in Canada.)

Canary Islands

Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 43 (12 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 6; srs., 70; bap., 9,673; Caths., 303,000 (91.8%); tot. pop., 330,000.

Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532.

Carolines and Marshalls

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 27; priests, 32 (1 dioc., 31 rel.); p.d., 21; sem., 12; bros., 4; srs., 39; bap., 1,971; Caths., 59,000 (45%); tot. pop., 131,000.

Federated States of Micronesia. U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880s.

Cayman Islands

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); srs., 2; bap., 10; Caths. 200; tot. pop., 9,000. (AD)

British dependency in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Central African Republic*

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (native); bp., 4; parishes, 90; priests, 216 (48 dioc., 168 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 119; bros., 57; srs., 276; bap., 20,976; Caths., 429,000 (16.4%); tot. pop., 2,610,000.

Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955.

Ceuta

Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1; bp., 3 (1 native); parishes, 88; priests, 141 (22 dioc.,

119 rel.); *sem.*, 54; *bros.*, 41; *srs.*, 227; *bap.*, 7,171; *Caths.*, 311,000 (6.1%); *tot. pop.*, 5,020,000. (AD)

Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena. Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955.

Chile*

Archd., 5; *dioc.* (1987), 16; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 2; *mil. ord.*; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 29; *parishes*, 818; *priests*, 2,199 (853 *dioc.*, 1,346 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 200; *sem.*, 910; *bros.*, 396; *srs.*, 4,455; *bap.*, 179,582; *Caths.*, 10,261,000 (85%); *tot. pop.*, 12,070,000.

Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvador Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions have remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. The Chilean bishops have issued numerous statements strongly critical of the military government's human rights violations, urging the release of political prisoners and a return to civilian rule. (See Index for papal visit.)

China

Archd., 20; *dioc.*, 92; *p.a.*, 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population. *Tot. pop.* 1,040,285,000.

People's republic in eastern part of Asia (mainland China under communist control since 1949); capital, Peking (Beijing). Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580s. By 1700

the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840s and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900s reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church in 1958 by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By 1983, an estimated 60 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) Activity of the Patriotic Association and official policy of the government are in direct opposition to any connection between the Church in China and the Vatican. Bishop Ignatius Kung Pin-Mei, imprisoned for 30 years, was paroled in 1985.

Colombia*

Archd., 11; *dioc.*, 33; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 8; *p.a.*, 7; *mil. ord.*, *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 15; *bp.*, 57; *parishes*, 2,436; *priests*, 5,482 (3,477 *dioc.*, 2,005 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 49; *sem.*, 2,673; *bros.*, 802; *srs.*, 18,338; *bap.*, 745,472; *Caths.*, 27,190,000 (95%); *tot. pop.*, 28,620,000.

Republic in northwest South America, with At-

lantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. Guerrilla warfare aimed at Marxist-oriented radical social reform and redistribution of land has plagued the country since the 1960s, posing problems for the Church which backed reforms but rejected actions of radical groups.

Comoros

A.a., 1; *parishes*, 4; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 8; *bap.*, 8; *Caths.*, 2,000 (.4%); *tot. pop.*, 440,000. (AD)

Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Moheli in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975). The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration was established in 1975.

Congo*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *abp.*, 1 (*native*); *bp.*, 5 (*native*); *parishes*, 120; *priests*, 159 (75 *dioc.*, 84 *rel.*); *sem.*, 210; *bros.*, 44; *srs.*, 228; *bap.*, 7,248; *Caths.*, 817,000 (46.9%); *tot. pop.*, 1,740,000.

People's republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880s. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Cook Islands

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 11 (3 *dioc.*, 8 *rel.*); *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 4; *srs.*, 9; *bap.*, 102; *Caths.*, 3,000; *tot. pop.*, 16,000.

Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Costa Rica*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *v.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 5; *parishes*, 191; *priests*, 475 (283 *dioc.*, 192 *rel.*); *p.d.* 1; *sem.*, 338; *bros.*, 42; *srs.*, 865; *bap.*,

72,457; *Caths.*, 2,326,000 (89.5%); *tot. pop.*, 2,600,000.

Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital.

Cuba*

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 231; *priests*, 200 (118 *dioc.*, 82 *rel.*); *p.d.* 1; *sem.*, 29; *bros.*, 23; *srs.*, 247; *bap.*, 26,534; *Caths.*, 4,162,000 (41.2%); *tot. pop.*, 10,090,000.

Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise.

Cyprus*

Archd., 1 (*Maronite*); *abp.*, 1 (*resides in Lebanon*); *parishes*, 10; *priests*, 21 (6 *dioc.*, 15 *rel.*); *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 99; *bap.*, 100; *Caths.*, 8,000 (1.2%); *tot. pop.*, 870,000.

Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Maronite-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman-Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Czechoslovakia

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 10; *card.*, 2 (1 *heads archiepiscopal see*, 1 is *curia official*); *bp.*, 6 (2 *head sees*; 2 are *apostolic administrators*; 2 are *impeded*); *parishes*, 4,428; *priests*, 3,441 (3,031 *dioc.*, 410 *rel.*); *sem.*, 445; *bros.*,

42; srs., 4,939; bap., 97,265; Caths., 10,688,000 (68.9%); tot. pop., 15,500,000.

Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got under way in the 1560s and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949

approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine-Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern-Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972, the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been particular objects of government repression and retribution. In December, 1983, the Czechoslovakian foreign minister met with the Pope at Vatican City — the first meeting of a high Czech official with a pope since the country came under communist rule. In 1984, two Vatican officials visited Czechoslovakia. Despite the communication breakthrough, there was no indication of any change of policy toward the Church in the country.

Denmark*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 50; *priests*, 103 (38 *dioc.*, 65 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 7; *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 405; *bap.*, 384; *Caths.*, 27,000 (.5%); *tot. pop.*, 5,110,000.

Includes the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans.

Djibouti

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 9 (2 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 26; *bap.*, 34; *Caths.*, 10,000; *tot. pop.*, 430,000. (AD)

Formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas. Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Dominica*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 14; *priests*, 33 (6 *dioc.*, 27 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 31; *bap.*, 1,176; *Caths.*, 65,000 (81.2%); *tot. pop.*, 80,000.

Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642.

Dominican Republic*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 8; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 240; *priests*, 524 (147 *dioc.*, 377 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 59; *sem.*, 398; *bros.*, 87; *srs.*, 1,384; *bap.*, 104,614; *Caths.*, 5,743,000 (92%); *tot. pop.*, 6,240,000.

Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion.

Ecuador*

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 10; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 7; *p.a.*, 1; *mil. ord.*, *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 27; *parishes*, 857; *priests*, 1,517 (667 *dioc.*, 850 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 15; *sem.*, 401; *bros.*, 361; *srs.*, 4,320; *bap.*, 219,825; *Caths.*, 8,869,000 (94.5%); *tot. pop.*, 9,380,000.

Republic on the west coast of South America, in-

cludes Gallapagos Islands; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530s. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930s the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937.

Egypt*

Patriarchate, 2 (*Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites*); *dioc.*, 9; *v.a.*, 3; *patriarch*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 11; *parishes*, 202; *priests*, 375 (175 *dioc.*, 200 *rel.*); *sem.*, 109; *bros.*, 62; *srs.*, 1,501; *bap.*, 2,481; *Caths.*, 182,000 (.4%); *tot. pop.*, 48,500,000.

Arab Republic in northeastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa. Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320s. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. In 1979, following negotiations initiated by Pres. Anwar el-Sadat in 1977, Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion.

El Salvador*

Archd., 1; *dioc.* (1987), 6; *mil. ord.*; *parishes*, 238; *priests*, 365 (184 *dioc.*, 181 *rel.*); *sem.*, 191; *bros.*, 73; *srs.*, 1,026; *bap.*, 94,010; *Caths.*, 4,385,000 (90.9%); *tot. pop.*, 4,820,000.

Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520s. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. (See Index for coverage of late 1986 and 1987 events.)

England*

Archd., 4; dioc., 15; ap. ex., 1; mil. ord. (Great Britain); card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 31; parishes, 2,555; priests, 5,813 (3,825 dioc., 1,988 rel.); p.d., 122; sem., 498; bros., 684; srs., 9,945; bap., 82,808; Caths., 4,076,136 (8.7%); tot. pop., 45,853,000 (1987 *Anuario Pontificio*).

Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780s, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests

from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development.

Equatorial Guinea*

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (native); bp., 2 (native); parishes, 43; priests, 72 (29 dioc., 43 rel.); p.d. 1; sem., 18; bros., 17; srs., 147; bap., 10,612; Caths., 320,000 (82%); tot. pop., 390,000.

Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. An ecclesiastical province was established in October, 1982.

Estonia

Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian take-over of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia*

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 5; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 253; priests, 486 (160 dioc., 326 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 127; bros., 76; srs., 796; bap., 14,014; Caths., 271,000 (.6%); tot. pop., 43,350,000.

People's republic (Marxist) in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead

of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. The first Ethiopian cardinal (Abp. Paulos Tzadua of Addis Ababa) was named in 1985.

Falkland Islands

P.a., 1; *parish*, 1; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 1; *Caths.*, 200; *tot. pop.*, 2,000.

British colony off the southern tip of South America; capital, Port Stanley. The islands are called *Islas Malvinas* by Argentina which also claims sovereignty.

Faroe Islands

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 10; *Caths.*, 100; *tot. pop.*, 46,000.

Self-governing island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese.

Fiji*

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1 (*native*); *parishes*, 33; *priests*, 89 (15 *dioc.*, 74 *rel.*); *sem.*, 68; *bros.*, 43; *srs.*, 175; *bap.*, 2,382; *Caths.*, 59,000 (8.4%); *tot. pop.*, 698,000.

Independent island group (100 inhabited) in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. (See Index for papal visit.)

Finland*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 17 (2 *dioc.*, 15 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 25; *bap.*, 84; *Caths.*, 4,000 (.08%); *tot. pop.*, 4,910,000.

Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920 (made a diocese in 1955). A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries.

France*

Archd., 18; *dioc.*, 76; *prel.*, 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *ord.*, 1; *mil. ord.*, 9; *abp.*, 32; *bp.*, 156; *parishes*, 36,923; *priests*, 36,017 (28,175 *dioc.*, 7,842 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 288; *sem.*, 1,520; *bros.*, 5,038; *srs.*, 74,987; *bap.*, 481,965; *Caths.*, 46,489,000

(84.2%); *tot. pop.*, 55,170,000.

Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society.

French Guiana

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 23; *priests*, 27 (5 *dioc.*, 22 *rel.*); *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 102; *bap.*, 1,754; *Caths.*, 63,000; *tot. pop.*, 84,000. (AD)

French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

French Polynesia

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *abp.*, 1 (*native*); *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 75; *priests*, 32 (9 *dioc.*, 23 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 8; *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 30; *srs.*, 57; *bap.*, 1,608; *Caths.*, 60,000; *tot. pop.*, 174,000.

French overseas territory in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands;

capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960s, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Gabon*

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (native); bp., 3 (native); parishes, 61; priests, 101 (30 dioc., 71 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 29; srs., 157; bap., 9,290; Caths., 621,000 (54%); tot. pop., 1,150,000.

Republic on the west coast of central Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

The Gambia*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 14; priests, 20 (2 dioc., 18 rel.); sem. 6; bros., 3; srs., 34; bap., 674; Caths., 14,000 (2%); tot. pop., 640,000.

Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa; capital, Banjul. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957.

Germany

West Germany*: Archd., 5; dioc., 16 (also part of the Berlin diocese); ap., ex., 1; mil. ord., 5; abp., 3; bp., 59; parishes, 11,791; priests, 21,971 (16,421 dioc., 5,550 rel.); p.d., 1,108; sem., 3,273; bros., 2,605; srs., 58,001; bap., 256,317; Caths., 28,300,000 (46.4%); tot. pop., 61,020,000.

East Germany: Dioc., 2 (Dresden-Meissen and Berlin, since most of its territory lies in East Germany); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); card., 1 (Joachim Meisner, bishop of Berlin); bps., 8; parishes, 892; priests, 1,396 (1,167 dioc., 229 rel.); p.d., 50; sem., 170; bros., 61; srs., 2,507; bap., 9,231; Caths., 1,330,000 (8%); tot. pop., 16,640,000.

Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward be-

gan to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870s but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous post-war crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50s of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas

of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. (See Index for papal visit to West Germany.)

Ghana*

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (native); bp., 7 (native); parishes, 174; priests, 531 (305 dioc., 226 rel.); sem., 326; bros., 135; srs., 557; bap., 45,487; Caths., 1,621,000 (11.9%); tot. pop., 13,590,000.

Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950.

Gibraltar

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 8 (7 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 1; srs., 19; bap., 287; Caths., 20,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

British dependency on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Greece*

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 2; parishes, 78; priests, 101 (56 dioc., 45 rel.); bros., 40; srs., 156; bap., 376; Caths., 50,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,930,000.

Republic in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant.

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat)

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 2; tot. pop., 50,000. No report on number of Catholics.

Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Mora-

vian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720s to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese.

Grenada*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 21 (5 dioc., 16 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 2; bros., 4; srs., 23; bap., 1,294; Caths., 78,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's.

Guadeloupe

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 45; priests, 76 (43 dioc., 33 rel.); sem., 13; bros., 6; srs., 203; bap., 4,489; Caths., 301,000; tot. pop., 332,000 (AD).

French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Guam

Archd., 1; archbp., 1 (native); parishes, 24; priests, 42 (14 dioc., 28 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 15; bros., 8; srs., 144; bap., 1,834; Caths., 114,000; tot. pop., 126,000.

Outlying area of U.S. in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agaña. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970. The Agaña diocese, which had been a suffragan of San Francisco, was made a metropolitan see in 1984.

Guatemala*

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 1; a.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 351; priests, 648 (216 dioc., 432 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 452; bros., 187; srs., 1,281; bap., 215,016; Caths., 7,051,000 (88.5%); tot. pop., 7,960,000.

Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population, including the Church which has been subjected to persecution. From 1980 to 1985 an estimated 60,000 people were reported killed or missing. The inauguration in Janu-

ary, 1986, of Vinicio Cerezo as president of the country's first civilian government in 20 years was greeted with the hope that he would promote a more just society.

Guinea*

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (native); bp., 1 (native); parishes, 28; priests, 21 (20 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 23; bros., 2; srs., 22; bap., 1,381; Caths., 54,000 (.9%); tot. pop., 6,070,000.

Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Private schools, suppressed by the government for more than 20 years, were again authorized in 1984.

Guinea-Bissau*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 23; priests, 52 (2 dioc., 50 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 13; bros., 11; srs., 56; bap., 2,214; Caths., 50,000 (5.6%); tot. pop., 890,000.

Formerly Portuguese Guinea. Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977).

Guyana

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 42 (8 dioc., 34 rel.); sem., 2; srs., 38; bap., 1,353; Caths., 94,000 (9.6%); tot. pop., 980,000. (AD)

Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas.

Haiti*

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 201; priests, 438 (243 dioc., 195 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 177; bros., 234; srs., 913; bap., 100,166; Caths., 4,691,000 (89.5%); tot. pop., 5,241,000.

Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capi-

tal, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960s had serious effects on the Church. In 1984, a new concordat was concluded replacing the one in effect since 1860.

Honduras*

Archd., 1; dioc. (1987), 5; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 121; priests, 242 (67 dioc., 175 rel.); p.d., 5; sem., 95; bros., 13; srs., 331; bap., 75,173; Caths., 4,159,000 (95.1%); tot. pop., 4,370,000.

Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadoran refugees was reported in recent years.

Hong Kong

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 53; priests, 354 (76 dioc., 278 rel.); sem., 32; bros., 71; srs., 738; bap., 4,835; Caths., 267,000; tot. pop., 5,420,000.

British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. Most of the territory, leased from China, is scheduled for return in 1997. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Hungary

Archd., 3; dioc., 8; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; abp., 4; bp., 14; parishes, 2,255; priests, 2,963 (2,834 dioc., 129 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 329; bros., 153; srs., 138; bap., 65,155; Caths., 6,514,000 (61.2%); tot. pop., 10,640,000.

People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130s, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the

Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern-Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between the Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several

years have resulted in the appointment of diocesan bishops to fill long-vacant sees.

Ireland*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 8 (4 dioc., 4 rel.); sem., 2; srs., 47; bap., 33; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 240,000.

Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968).

India*

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc. (1987), 96; p.a., 1; card., 2; patriarch, 1; abp., 22; bp., 103; parishes, 5,703; priests, 12,837 (7,529 dioc., 5,308 rel.); p.d., 19; sem., 6,334; bros., 2,653; srs., 55,016; bap., 286,790; Caths., 12,901,000 (1.7%); tot. pop. 750,900,000.

Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service.

Indonesia*

Archd., 7; dioc., 26; mil. ord.; card., 1;

abp., 7; bps., 28; parishes, 655; priests, 1,747 (325 dioc., 1,422 rel.); p.d., 11; sem., 1,585; bros., 730; srs., 4,230; bap., 175,136; Caths., 4,102,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 163,390,000.

Eastern Timor (former Portuguese Timor annexed by Indonesia in 1976): Dioc., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 38 (21 dioc., 17 rel.); sem., 12; bros., 8; srs., 52; bap., 31,091; Caths., 513,000; tot. pop., 660,000.

Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961.

Iran*

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 27 (6 dioc., 21 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 1; bro., 1; srs., 43; bap., 248; Caths., 17,000 (.04%); tot. pop., 44,210,000.

Islamic republic (Persia until 1935) in south-western Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites.

Iraq*

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abp., 9; bp., 5; parishes, 107; priests, 136 (107 dioc., 29 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 20; bros., 20; srs., 255; bap., 5,782; Caths., 402,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 15,900,000.

Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population.

Ireland*

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 34; parishes, 1,336; priests, 6,099 (3,676 dioc., 2,423 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 1,283; bros., 2,071; srs., 12,726; bap., 74,508 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., (approx.), 3,350,000 (93%); tot. pop., 3,588,000.

Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600s but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kingdom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all.

Northern Ireland

Tot. pop., 1,578,000; Catholics comprise about one third. (Other statistics are included in Ireland).

Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Israel

Patriarchates, 2 (Jerusalem for Latins; patriarchal vicariate for Greek-Melkites); archd., 1; patriarch, 1; abp., 1; parishes, 83; priests, 361 (78 dioc., 283 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 62; bros., 138; srs., 1,055; bap., 1,837; Caths., 81,000; tot. pop., 4,230,000. (AD)

Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first

Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems.

Italy*

Patriarchate, 1; archd. (metropolitans), 37; archd. and dioc., (approx.), 171; prel., 2; abb., 7; mil. ord.; card., 32; abp., and bp., 459 (219 residential, 29 auxiliaries, remainder in other offices or retired); parishes, 28,745; priests, 60,795 (39,078 dioc., 21,717 rel.); p.d., 492; sem., 5,664; bros., 5,567; srs., 139,360; bap., 554,835; Caths., 55,993,000 (98%); tot. pop., 57,130,000.

Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all

human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870s, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. In 1985, a new concordat was ratified between the Vatican and Italy, replacing one in effect since 1929. (See Index: Vatican-Italian Concordat.)

Ivory Coast*

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; card., 1 (native); bp., 10 (native); parishes, 177; priests, 406 (153 dioc., 253 rel.); sem., 108; bros., 86; srs., 546; bap., 23,687; Caths., 1,015,000 (10.3%); tot. pop., 9,810,000.

Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955; the first native cardinal (Bernard Yago) was named in 1983.

Jamaica*

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 66; priests, 83 (19 dioc., 64 rel.); p.d., 6; sem., 15; bros., 12; srs., 181; bap., 2,234; Caths., 226,000 (9.6%); tot. pop., 2,340,000.

Republic in the West Indies; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Japan*

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 15; parishes, 845; priests, 1,894 (501 dioc., 1,393 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 226; bros., 380; srs., 6,909; bap., 10,228; Caths., 429,000 (.35%); tot. pop., 120,750,000.

Archipelago in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891.

Jerusalem

The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates of Jerusalem, Melkite and Latin. (AD)

Jordan

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 63; *priests*, 68 (53 *dioc.*, 15 *rel.*); *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 216; *bap.*, 1,149; *Caths.*, 53,000 (1.5%); *tot. pop.*, 3,510,000. (AD)

Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Kenya*

Archd., 1; *dioc.* (1987), 17; *card.*, 1 (native); *bp.*, 16 (13 native); *parishes*, 433; *priests*, 1,032 (376 *dioc.*, 656 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 4; *sem.*, 782; *bros.*, 239; *srs.*, 2,390; *bap.*, 229,455; *Caths.*, 4,212,000 (20.7%); *tot. pop.*, 20,330,000.

Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953.

Kiribati

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 22; *priests*, 10 (2 *dioc.*, 8 *rel.*); *sem.*, 10; *bros.*, 13; *srs.*, 62; *bap.*, 1,564; *Caths.*, 33,000 (60.7%); *tot. pop.*, 65,000.

Former British colony (Gilbert Islands) in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Korea

North Korea: *Dioc.*, 2; *abb.*, 1; *bp.*, 1 (exiled); *tot. pop.*, 20,380,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea*: *Archd.*, 3; *dioc.*, 11; *mil. ord.*, *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 14; *parishes*, 694; *priests*, 1,262 (960 *dioc.*, 302 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1,253; *bros.*, 282; *srs.*, 4,039; *bap.*, 166,069; *Caths.*, 1,942,000 (4.7%); *tot. pop.*, 41,210,000.

Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came in 1784

through lay converts. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. (One hundred and three martyrs of this period were canonized by Pope John Paul II during his 1984 apostolic visit to the country.) Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975.

Kuwait*

V.a., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 8 (3 *dioc.*, 5 *rel.*); *srs.*, 30; *bap.*, 903; *Caths.*, 55,000; *tot. pop.*, 1,710,000.

Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion.

Laos

V.a., 4; *bp.*, 3; No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. *Tot. pop.*, 3,605,000. (AD)

People's republic in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. The first mission was established in 1885 by Father Xavier Guégo. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist take-over in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion.

Latvia

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *card.*, 1 (*Julijans Vaivods*, named in 1983); *bp.*, 2 (*titular*, 1 is impeded); *parishes*, 179; *priests*, 107 (98 *dioc.*, 9 *rel.*); *sem.*, 66; *bap.*, 4,993; *Caths.*, 500,000; *tot. pop.*, 2,500,000.

Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian take-over of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Lebanon*

Archd. 11 (1 Armenian, 3 Maronite, 7 Greek

Melkite); dioc., 6 (1 Chaldean, 5 Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); card., 1 (Patr. Antoine Khoraihe of Maronites); patriarchs, 3 (patriarchs of Antioch of the Maronites, a cardinal; Antioch of the Syrians and Cilicia of the Armenians who reside in Lebanon); abp. and bp., 19; parishes, 990; priests, 1,378 (652 dioc., 726 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 255; bros., 105; srs., 3,316; bap., 15,574; Caths., 1,440,000; tot. pop., 2,670,000.

Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. During the past 10 years the country has been torn by violence and often heavy fighting among rival political-religious factions drawn along Christian-Moslem lines. (See Index for 1987 developments.)

Lesotho*

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (native); bp., 3 (native); parishes, 75; priests, 134 (23 dioc., 111 rel.); sem., 68; bros., 47; srs., 662; bap., 25,482; Caths., 647,000 (42%); tot. pop., 1,530,000.

Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951.

Liberia*

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (native); bp., 2 (native); parishes, 49; priests, 53 (10 dioc., 43 rel.); p.d., 5; sem., 24; bros., 32; srs., 110; bap., 5,394; Caths., 54,000 (2.4%); tot. pop., 2,190,000.

Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. The hierarchy was established in 1982.

Libya

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 6; priests, 12 (1 dioc., 11 rel.); srs., 110; bap., 288; Caths., 38,000 (1%); tot. pop., 3,600,000. (AD)

Arab state in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capital, Tripoli. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630s. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion.

Liechtenstein*

Parishes, 10; priests, 31 (18 dioc., 13 rel.); bros., 8; srs., 102; bap., 350; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law.

Lithuania

Archd., 2 (Kaunas and Vilna, which includes territory in political confines of Poland); dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1 (titular); bp., 4 (none residential); parishes 630; priests, 665 (655 dioc., 10 rel.); sem., 121; bros., 21; srs., 240; Caths., 2,628,000 (79.9%); tot. pop., 3,286,000.

Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; capital, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and a short-lived diocese was established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1387 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops — Vincentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes in 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. In July, 1982, two episcopal appointments were made: Rev. Antanas Vaičius was ordained titular bishop of Sulieto and apostolic administrator of the Telsiai diocese and Klaipeda prelature; Bishop Vincentas Sladkevicius, titular bishop of Abora and auxiliary bishop of Kaunadorys, was named apostolic administrator of that diocese. In 1983, four of the five bishops were allowed to go to Rome for their *ad limina* visit. The Soviet take-over of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Luxembourg*

Dioc., 1; abp. (personal title), 1; parishes, 273; priests, 404 (302 dioc., 102 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 19; bros., 26; srs., 1,104; bap., 3,421;

Caths. 348,000 (94%); *tot. pop.*, 370,000.

Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution.

Macau (Macao)

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 73 (39 *dioc.*, 34 *rel.*); *sem.*, 9; *bros.*, 19; *srs.*, 195; *bap.*, 457; *Caths.*, 18,000; *tot. pop.*, 390,000.

Portuguese-administered territory in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macau served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Madagascar*

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 14; *card.*, 1 (native); *abp.*, 2 (native); *bp.*, 15 (12 native); *parishes*, 247; *priests*, 689 (170 *dioc.*, 519 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 299; *bros.*, 385; *srs.*, 1,897; *bap.*, 79,856; *Caths.*, 2,281,000 (22.8%); *tot. pop.* 9,980,000.

Republic (Malagasy Republic) off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Antananarivo. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Madeira Islands

Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. The diocese of Funchal was established in 1514. Statistics are included in Portugal.

Malawi*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 1 (native); *bp.*, 6 (4 native); *parishes*, 131; *priests*, 377 (144 *dioc.*, 233 *rel.*); *sem.*, 172; *bros.*, 148; *srs.*, 607; *bap.*, 57,649; *Caths.*, 1,490,000 (21.1%); *tot. pop.*, 7,060,000.

Republic in the interior of eastern Africa; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers) arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959.

Malaysia

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 2 (native); *bp.*, 4 (native); *parishes*, 156; *priests*, 226 (154 *dioc.*, 72 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 59; *bros.*, 88;

srs., 417; *bap.*, 15,720; *Caths.*, 462,000 (3%); *tot. pop.*, 15,560,000. (AD)

Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia; federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973.

Maldives

Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem. Population, 180,000.

Mali*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 1 (native); *bp.*, 5 (3 native); *parishes*, 38; *priests*, 135 (24 *dioc.*, 111 *rel.*); *sem.*, 41; *bros.*, 25; *srs.*, 169; *bap.*, 3,069; *Caths.*, 76,000 (.9%); *tot. pop.*, 8,210,000.

Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Malta*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 83; *priests*, 1,005 (540 *dioc.*, 465 *rel.*); *sem.*, 105; *bros.*, 104; *srs.*, 1,464; *bap.*, 5,444; *Caths.*, 375,000 (98.6%); *tot. pop.*, 380,000.

Republic 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. Church-state conflict developed in recent years over passage of government-sponsored legislation affecting Catholic schools and church-owned property. An agreement reached in 1985 ended the dispute and established a joint commission to study other church-state problems.

The Marianas

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 9; *priests*, 8 (6 *dioc.*, 2 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 3; *sem.*, 3; *srs.*, 15; *bap.*, 671; *Caths.*, 20,000; *tot. pop.*, 26,000.

Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth).

Martinique

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 47; *priests*, 93

(41 dioc., 52 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 12; srs., 215; bap., 4,953; Caths., 290,000; tot. pop., 330,000.

French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Mauritania

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 11 (3 dioc., 8 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 32; bap., 49; Caths., 6,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 1,890,000. (AD)

Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony.

Mauritius*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 44; priests, 86 (48 dioc., 38 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 35; srs., 287; bap., 5,713; Caths., 330,000 (33%); tot. pop., 990,000.

Self-governing island state 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819 and a diocese in 1847, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa.

Mayotte

French overseas island territory, in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; formerly part of Comoros. Statistics included in Comoros.

Melilla

Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico

Archd., 12; dioc., 55; prel., 7; v.a., 2; card., 2; abp., 10; bp., 80; parishes, 4,439; priests, 10,298 (7,330 dioc., 2,968 rel.); p.d., 96; sem., 4,923; bros., 1,363; srs., 24,450; bap., 2,117,000; Caths., 75,400,000 (96%); tot. pop., 78,520,000. (AD)

Republic in Middle America (United States of Mexico). Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928,

again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. The Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Monaco*

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 28 (13 dioc., 15 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 4; bros., 18; srs., 47; bap., 218; Caths., 25,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all.

Mongolia

People's republic in north central Asia; capital Ulaanbaatar. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953. Population, 1,890,000.

Montserrat

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); p.d., 1; srs., 5; bap., 36; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 14,000.

British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Morocco*

Archd., 2; abp., 2; parishes, 47; priests, 78 (22 dioc., 56 rel.); bros., 8; srs., 342; bap., 111; Caths., 47,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 21,940,000.

Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Mozambique

Archd., 3; dioc., 6; abp., 3 (2 native); bp., 6 (5 native); parishes, 266; priests, 270 (22 dioc., 248 rel.); sem., 29; bros., 71; srs., 512; bap., 33,000; Caths., 1,854,000 (13.2%); tot. pop., 13,960,000. (AD)

People's republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory (independent, 1975); capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion

of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830s, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1984.

Namibia (South West Africa)

V.a., 2; bp., 2 (1 native); parishes, 53; priests, 65 (3 dioc., 62 rel.); p.d., 20; sem., 9; bros., 43; srs., 307; bap., 8,528; Caths., 208,000 (13.4%); tot. pop., 1,550,000. (AD)

Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of South Africa.

Nauru

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 5; bap., 98; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 8,000.

Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren. Forms part of the Tarawa and Nauru diocese (Kiribati).

Nepal*

Mission "sui juris," 1; parishes, 3; priests, 29 (4 dioc.; 25 rel.); bros., 9; srs., 47; bap., 22; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 16,630,607.

Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Kathmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed.

Netherlands*

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; mil ord.; card., 4; bp., 11; parishes, 1,784; priests 6,116 (2,323 dioc., 3,793 rel.); p.d., 56; sem., 281; bros., 2,672; srs., 20,290; bap., 52,164; Caths., 5,646,000 (39%); tot. pop., 14,480,000.

Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in

the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981.

Netherlands Antilles

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 63 (17 dioc., 46 rel.); bros., 37; srs., 110; bap., 3,665; Caths., 199,000 (76%); tot. pop., 260,000. (AD)

Autonomous part of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century.

New Caledonia

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 36; priests, 59 (10 dioc., 49 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 56; srs., 195; bap., 1,541; Caths., 94,000; tot. pop., 145,300.

French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

New Zealand*

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; mil. ord.; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 233; priests, 730 (392 dioc., 338 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 76; bros., 251; srs., 1,804; bap., 8,410; Caths., 512,000 (15.7%); tot. pop., 3,250,000.

Independent nation in Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia; capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. (See Index for papal visit.)

Nicaragua*

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 2; v.a., 1; card., 1; bp., 9; parishes, 194; priests, 345 (119 dioc., 226 rel.); p.d., 29; sem., 96; bros., 53; srs., 648; bap., 80,778; Caths., 2,845,000 (87%); 3,270,000.

Republic in Central America: capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820s. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900s. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. (See Index for 1987 events.)

Niger*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 18; *priests*, 36 (6 *dioc.*, 30 *rel.*); *bros.*, 10; *srs.*, 82; *bp.*, 164; *Caths.*, 15,000 (.24%); *tot. pop.*, 6,100,000.

Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem.

Nigeria*

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 28; *mission "sui juris,"* 1; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 3 (*native*); *bp.*, 27 (23 *native*); *parishes*, 704; *priests*, 1,588 (1,064 *dioc.*, 524 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 5; *sem.*, 2,029; *bros.*, 281; *srs.*, 1,521; *bp.*, 265,249; *Caths.*, 7,207,000 (7.5%); *tot. pop.*, 95,200,000.

Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get under way along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950.

Niue

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *bp.*, 9; *Caths.*, 200; *tot. pop.*, 4,000.

New Zealand self-governing territory in South Pacific. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rarotonga diocese, Cook Islands.

Norway*

Dioc., 1; *prel.*, 2; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 28; *priests*, 52 (13 *dioc.*, 39 *rel.*); *sem.*, 8; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 303; *bp.*, 361; *Caths.*, 19,000 (.45%); *tot. pop.*, 4,150,000.

Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until

the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

Oman

Parishes, 2; *priests*, 3 (1 *dioc.*, 2 *rel.*); *bp.*, 82; *Caths.*, 7,000; *tot. pop.*, 1,240,000.

Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Pakistan*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *card.*, 1 (*native*); *bp.*, 6 (*native*); *parishes*, 72; *priests*, 233 (94 *dioc.*, 139 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 109; *bros.*, 49; *srs.*, 670; *bp.*, 20,276; *Caths.*, 553,000 (.57%); *tot. pop.*, 96,180,000.

Islamic republic in southwestern Asia; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950.

Panama*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *prel.*, 1; *v.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 149; *priests*, 291 (84 *dioc.*, 207 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 8; *sem.*, 123; *bros.*, 38; *srs.*, 455; *bp.*, 34,988; *Caths.*, 1,890,000 (86.6%); *tot. pop.*, 2,180,000.

Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions.

Papua New Guinea*

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 14; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 16; *parishes*, 307; *priests*, 515 (71 *dioc.*, 444 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 13; *sem.*, 170; *bros.*, 325; *srs.*, 1,014; *bp.*, 36,607; *Caths.*, 1,102,000 (33%); *tot. pop.*, 3,330,000.

Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres

of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966.

Paraguay*

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; mil. ord.; abp., 1; bp., 15; parishes, 300; priests, 570 (197 dioc., 373 rel.); p.d., 22; sem., 307; bros., 82; srs., 1,025; bap., 99,034; Caths., 3,399,000 (92.3%); tot. pop., 3,680,000.

Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms.

Peru*

Archd., 7; dioc., 14; prel., 13; v.a., 8; mil. ord.; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 41; parishes, 1,325; priests, 2,276 (982 dioc., 1,294 rel.); p.d., 52; sem., 1,034; bros., 444; srs., 4,874; bap., 456,506; Caths., 18,192,000 (92.3%); tot. pop., 19,700,000.

Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already under way, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820s.

The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years.

Philippines*

Archd., 16; dioc. (1987), 49; prel., 5; v.a., 5; mil. ord.; card., 2; abp., 14; bp., 78; parishes, 2,144; priests, 5,182 (3,075 dioc., 2,107 rel.); p.d., 5; sem., 4,985; bros., 377; srs., 8,742; bap., 1,369,669; Caths., 45,906,000 (84.4%); tot. pop., 54,380,000.

Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City (de facto, Manila). Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand Marcos, under attack by people of the church for a number of years for violations of human rights, was replaced in 1986.

Poland

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 5; abp., 3; bp., 84; parishes, 8,302; priests, 20,529 (16,314 dioc., 4,215 rel.); sem., 8,089; bros., 1,396; srs., 24,894; bap., 637,606; Caths., 35,033,000 (94.1%); tot. pop., 37,200,000.

People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohe-

mian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had had side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszyński in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszyński in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszyński denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demon-

strated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and human rights violations of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were initiated by the Vatican and Poland in 1974, but regular diplomatic relations have not been established. Cardinal Karol Wojtyła of Cracow was elected to the papacy in 1978. Church support was strong for the independent labor movement, Solidarity, which was recognized by the government in August, 1980, but outlawed in December, 1981, when martial law was imposed. The prevailing church-state condition is one of tension, affected by three principal internal factors: (1) the need of the government for social order, which is impossible to achieve without the moderating influence of the Church; (2) pressure by the Church for freedom from restraints on its pastoral, education, and social mission; (3) mutual resistance to Soviet intervention. (See Index for papal visit.)

Portugal*

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; mil. ord.; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 27; parishes, 4,327; priests, 4,698 (3,619 dioc., 1,079 rel.); p.d., 13; sem., 617; bros., 513; srs., 7,215; bap., 125,339; Caths., 9,727,000 (95%); tot. pop., 10,230,000.

Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in control-

ling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975.

Puerto Rico

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 293; priests, 737 (291 dioc., 446 rel.); p.d., 207; sem., 198; bros., 99; srs., 1,501; bap., 50,311; Caths., 2,755,000 (79.8%); tot. pop., 3,450,000. (AD)

A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960.

Qatar

Parish, 1; priest, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); bap., 70; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 310,000.

Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Reunion

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 71; priests, 107 (57 dioc., 50 rel.); sem., 15; bros., 42; srs., 437; bap., 12,072; Caths., 475,000; tot. pop., 530,000. (AD)

French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers.

Rhodes

Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population,

for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania

Archd., 2; dioc., 9; ord., 1; bp., 3; parishes, 657; priests, 947 (884 dioc., 63 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 230; bros., 13; srs., 160; bap., 20,353; Caths., 1,519,000 (6.5%); tot. pop., 23,020,000. (Statistics are for Latin-rite dioceses.)

Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Rwanda*

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; abp., 1 (native); bp., 7 (6 native); parishes, 112; priests, 508 (286 dioc., 222 rel.); sem., 207; bros., 241; srs., 933; bap., 107,133; Caths., 2,621,000 (43%); tot. pop., 6,070,000.

Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) plagued the country for a number of years.

Saint Christopher-Nevis

Parishes, 4; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 2; bap., 43; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 44,000. (AD)

Independent (Sept. 19, 1983) island states in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher; Charlestown, on Nevis. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Saint Helena

Mission "sui juris," 1; *Caths.*, 200; tot. pop., 6,410. (1987 *Annuario Pontificio*.)

Comprises British Island possessions of St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic; formerly under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Cape Town archdiocese (South Africa).

Saint Lucia*

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 22; *priests*, 30 (10 *dioc.*, 20 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 40; *bap.*, 3,263; *Caths.*, 100,000; tot. pop., 130,000.

Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

V.a., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 3; *priests*, 4 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 11; *bap.*, 87; *Caths.*, 6,000; tot. pop., 6,000.

French overseas department, two groups of islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland; capital, St. Pierre. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Parishes, 9; *priests*, 8 (2 *dioc.*, 6 *rel.*); *bros.*, 6; *srs.*, 9; *bap.*, 235; *Caths.*, 14,000; tot. pop., 100,000.

Independent State (1979) in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

American Samoa

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 10 (6 *dioc.*, 4 *rel.*); *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 13; *bap.*, 286; *Caths.*, 8,000; tot. pop., 36,000.

Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; seat of government, Pago Pago on the Island of Tutuila. Samoa-Pago Pago diocese established in 1982.

Western Samoa

Archd., 1; *card.*, 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 19; *priests*, 34 (12 *dioc.*, 22 *rel.*); *sem.*, 17; *bros.*, 17; *srs.*, 92; *bap.*, 1,322; *Caths.*, 33,000; tot. pop., 160,000.

Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. A diocese was established in 1966; elevated to a metropolitan see in 1982.

San Marino*

Parishes, 11; *priests*, 25 (12 *dioc.*, 13 *rel.*); *bro.*, 1; *srs.*, 29; *bap.*, 363; *Caths.*, 22,000; tot. pop., 22,000.

Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in north-eastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy.

Sao Tome and Principe*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 10 (1 *dioc.*, 9 *rel.*); *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 15; *bap.*, 2,373; *Caths.*, 90,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital, Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534.

Saudi Arabia

Parishes, 5; *priests*, 5 (1 *dioc.*, 4 *rel.*); *srs.*, 21; *bap.*, 254; *Caths.*, 350,000; tot. pop., 11,540,000.

Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Scotland

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 6; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 479; *priests*, 1,000 (773 *dioc.*, 227 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 148; *bros.*, 153; *srs.*, 1,056; *bap.*, 13,229; *Caths.*, 920,463 (17.6%); tot. pop., 5,210,000. (1987 *Annuario Pontificio*.)

Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did

in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Senegal*

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (native); bp., 4 (native); parishes, 80; priests, 236 (90 dioc., 146 rel.); sem., 77; bros., 137; srs., 553; bap., 10,044 Caths., 299,000 (4.6%); tot. pop., 6,440,000.

Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was established in 1955.

Seychelles*

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (native); parishes, 17; priests, 16 (6 dioc., 10 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 9; srs., 58; bap., 1,359; Caths., 60,000; tot. pop., 66,000.

Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. (See Index for papal visit.)

Sierra Leone

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (native); bp., 2; parishes, 31; priests, 121 (20 dioc., 101 rel.); sem., 43; bros., 13; srs., 109; bap., 2,688; Caths., 47,000 (1.3%); tot. pop., 3,600,000. (AD)

Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the Africar Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950.

Singapore*

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (native); parishes, 26; priests, 113 (71 dioc., 42 rel.); sem., 31; bros., 46; srs., 244; bap., 3,116; Caths., 105,000 (4.1%); tot. pop., 2,560,000.

Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819;

the first parish church was built in 1846. (See Index for papal visit.)

Solomon Islands*

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 26; priests, 35 (10 dioc., 25 rel.); p.d. 1; sem., 11; bros., 24; srs., 111; bap., 1,959; Caths., 51,000 (18.8%); tot. pop., 270,000.

Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations.

Somalia

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 5 (rel.); bro., 1; srs., 59; bap., 12; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 4,650,000. (AD)

Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries.

South Africa

Archd., 4; dioc., 19; abb., 1; p.a., 2; mil. ord.; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 21; parishes, 734; priests, 1,047 (282 dioc., 765 rel.); p.d., 109; sem., 216; bros., 310; srs., 3,408; bap., 68,221; Caths., 2,514,000 (7.7%); tot. pop., 32,390,000. (AD)

Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got under way thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native Blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951.

Spain*

Archd., 13; dioc., 52; mil. ord.; card., 4; abp., 11; bp., 68; parishes, 21,421; priests, 31,655 (20,864 dioc., 10,791 rel.); p.d., 93; sem., 3,346; bros., 6,675; srs., 77,286; bap., 451,727; Caths., 37,783,000 (97.8%); tot. pop., 38,600,000.

Constitutional monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about

304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primate see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953.

Sri Lanka*

Archd., 1; *dioc.* (1987), 9; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 313; *priests*, 682 (391 *dioc.*, 291 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 242; *bros.*, 224; *srs.*, 2,228; *bap.*, 25,227; *Caths.*, 1,076,000 (6.7%); *tot. pop.*, 15,840,000.

Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India (formerly Ceylon); capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious

has been of great advantage to the Church.

Sudan*

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 7; *abp.*, 2 (*native*); *bp.*, 5 (*native*); *parishes*, 94; *priests*, 220 (44 *dioc.*, 176 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 64; *bros.*, 73; *srs.*, 263; *bap.*, 21,920; *Caths.*, 1,521,000 (7%); *tot. pop.*, 21,550,000.

Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. The imposition of Islamic penal codes in 1984 was a cause of concern to all Christian churches.

Suriname

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 19; *priests*, 35 (5 *dioc.*, 30 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 23; *srs.*, 78; *bap.*, 2,852; *Caths.*, 78,000; *tot. pop.*, 370,000.

Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America (formerly Dutch Guiana); capital, Paramaribo. Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Swaziland

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (*native*); *priests*, 37 (4 *dioc.*, 33 *rel.*); *sem.*, 9; *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 115; *bap.*, 1,113; *Caths.*, 37,000 (6%); *tot. pop.*, 650,000. (AD)

Monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951.

Sweden*

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 35; *priests*, 97 (43 *dioc.*, 54 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 6; *sem.*, 16; *bros.*, 10; *srs.*, 242; *bap.*, 934; *Caths.*, 119,000 (1.4%); *tot. pop.*, 8,350,000.

Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors fa-

vored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country.

Switzerland

Dioc., 6; *abb.*, 2; *bp.*, 8; *parishes*, 1,705; *priests*, 4,023 (2,396 *dioc.*, 1,627 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 32; *sem.*, 216; *bros.*, 338; *srs.*, 9,575; *bap.*, 33,879; *Caths.*, 3,064,000 (48.1%); *tot. pop.*, 6,370,000. (*Nuncio*)

Confederation in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed.

Syria*

Patriarchates, 3 (*Antioch of Maronites, Greek Melkites and Syrians; patriarchs of Maronites and Syrians reside in Lebanon*);

Archd., 12 (1 *Armenian*, 2 *Maronite*, 5 *Greek-Melkite*, 4 *Syrian*); *dioc.*, 3 (*Armenian, Chaldean, Maronite*); *v.a.*, 1 (*Latin*); *patr.*, 1; *abp.*, 15; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 190; *priests*, 220 (142 *dioc.*, 78 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 37; *bros.*, 10; *srs.*, 390; *bap.*, 2,391; *Caths.*, 265,000 (2.6%); *tot. pop.*, 10,270,000.

Arab socialist republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portion of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II.

Taiwan

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 8; *parishes*, 446; *priests*, 728 (226 *dioc.*, 502 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 78; *bros.*, 88; *srs.*, 1,137; *bap.*, 4,553; *Caths.*, 291,000 (1.5%); *tot. pop.*, 19,235,000.

Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China*, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China (also known as Formosa); capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952.

Tanzania*

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 27; *card.*, 1 (*native*); *abp.*, 1 (*native*); *bp.*, 25 (24 *native*); *parishes*, 668; *priests*, 1,503 (852 *dioc.*, 651 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 515; *bros.*, 368; *srs.*, 4,675; *bap.*, 174,002; *Caths.*, 4,539,000 (20.8%); *tot. pop.*, 21,730,000.

Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam. The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860s. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was im-

portant as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906.

Thailand*

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; card., 1 (native); abp., 1 (native); bp., 8 (7 native); parishes, 260; priests, 460 (233 dioc., 227 rel.); sem., 242; bros., 112; srs., 1,210; bap., 6,295; Caths., 213,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 51,300,000.

Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia (formerly Siam); capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660s. Evangelization of the natives got under way from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochinchina and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Abp., Michai Kitbunchu was named the first Thai cardinal in 1983.

Togo*

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (native); bp., 3 (2 native); parishes, 77; priests, 218 (109 dioc., 109 rel.); sem., 127; bros., 78; srs., 319; bap., 22,323; Caths., 646,000 (21.8%); tot. pop., 2,960,000.

Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lomé. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955.

Tokelau

Parish, 1; p.d., 1; srs., 2; catechist, 3; bap., 16; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 2,000.

Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Forms part of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau archdiocese, Western Samoa.

Tonga

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (native); parishes, 13; priests, 23 (13 dioc., 10 rel.); sem., 16; bros., 15; srs., 58; bap., 484; Caths., 14,000 (14%); tot. pop., 100,000.

Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized

in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Trinidad and Tobago*

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 58; priests, 122 (29 dioc., 93 rel.); sem., 30; bros., 18; srs., 180; bap., 9,300; Caths., 392,000 (34%); tot. pop., 1,180,000.

Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy.

Tunisia*

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 50 (21 dioc., 29 rel.); bros., 8; srs., 210; bap., 29; Caths., 15,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 7,080,000.

Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small.

Turkey*

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 3; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 63; priests, 76 (18 dioc., 58 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 3; bros., 24; srs., 140; bap., 180; Caths., 16,000; tot. pop., 49,270,000.

Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Letters of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the

most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree.

Turks and Caicos Islands

Mission "sui juris," 1; parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 38; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 8,000. (AD, Antilles)

British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk.

Tuvalu

Mission "sui juris," 1; bp., 1; catechist, 1; bap., 1; Caths., 100; tot. pop., 9,000.

Independent state (1978) in Oceania, consisting of 9 islands (formerly Ellice Islands); capital, Funafuti.

Uganda*

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; mil. ord., card., 1 (native); bp., 16 (15 native); parishes, 324; priests, 1,037 (697 dioc., 340 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 555; bros., 307; srs., 2,247; bap., 199,728; Caths., 6,406,000 (41.3%); tot. pop., 15,480,000.

Republic in eastern Africa; capital, Kampala. The Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers) were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi-Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55

bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine. No Catholic statistics are available for the USSR. See separate entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. Population, 277,500,000.

United Arab Emirates

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 4; priests, 9 (3 dioc., 6 rel.); sem. 3; srs., 26; bap., 699; Caths., 46,000; tot. pop., 1,330,000.

Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

United States*

See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Uruguay*

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; abp., 1; bp., 11; parishes, 224; priests, 548 (189 dioc., 359 rel.); p.d., 40; sem., 121; bros., 119; srs., 1,769; bap., 43,354; Caths., 2,376,000 (78.9%); tot. pop., 3,010,000.

Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917.

Vanuatu

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 21 (4 dioc., 17 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 14; bros., 10; srs., 69; bap., 685; Caths., 18,000 (15%); tot. pop., 128,000.

Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji (formerly New Hebrides); capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Vatican City

See separate entry.

Venezuela*

Archd., 6; *dioc.*, 18; *v.a.*, 4; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 33; *parishes*, 994; *priests*, 2,008 (904 *dioc.*, 1,104 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 28, *sem.*, 663; *bros.*, 270; *srs.*, 3,876; *bap.*, 351,576; *Caths.*, 15,848,000 (91.5%); *tot. pop.*, 17,320,000.

Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got under way in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964.

Vietnam

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 22; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 35. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. *Pop.*, 59,710,000. (AD)

Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years.

Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief, promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City), is denied in practice. Late in 1983, the government initiated support for a "patriotic" Catholic church analogous to the communist-sponsored church in China. The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Virgin Islands

Dioc., 1 (St. Thomas, suffragan of Washington, D.C.); *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 16 (4 *dioc.*, 12 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 17; *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 16; *bap.*, 708; *Caths.*, 26,000; *tot. pop.*, 110,000.

Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

British Virgin Islands

Parish, 1; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *catechists*, 2; *bap.*, 16; *Caths.*, 400; *tot. pop.*, 10,000.

British possession in Caribbean; capital, Road Town.

Wales

Archd., 1; *dioc.* (1987), 2; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 169; *priests*, 310 (176 *dioc.*, 134 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 6; *sem.*, 19; *bros.*, 26; *srs.*, 658; *bap.*, 3,453; *Caths.*, 152,553 (5.1%); *tot. pop.*, 2,949,200 (1987 *Annuario Pontificio*.)

Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal

laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Wallis and Futuna Islands

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (native); *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 15 (10 *dioc.*, 5 *rel.*); *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 41; *bap.*, 368; *Caths.*, 16,000 (almost the entire population).

French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific; capital Mata-Utu. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Western Sahara

P.a., 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *Caths.*, 200; *tot. pop.*, 150,000.

Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco. Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

North Yemen

Parishes, 3; *priests*, 2 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 23; *bap.*, 24; *Caths.*, 3,000; *tot. pop.*, 6,850,000.

Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sanaa. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

South Yemen

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *Caths.*, 1,000; *tot. pop.*, 2,290,000.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capital, Aden. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Catholics are from other countries. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Yugoslavia*

Archd., 8; *dioc.*, 15; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 7; *bp.*, 23; *parishes*, 2,831; *priests*, 4,320 (2,758 *dioc.*, 1,562 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 4; *sem.*, 810; *bros.*, 242; *srs.*, 6,047; *bap.*, 84,191; *Caths.*, 7,343,000 (31.7%); *tot. pop.*, 23,120,000.

Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capi-

tal, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable.

Zaire*

Archd., 6; *dioc.*, 41; *card.*, 1 (native); *abp.*, 5 (native); *bp.*, 46 (43 native); *parishes*, 1,098; *priests*, 2,689 (1,014 *dioc.*, 1,675 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 2,567; *bros.*, 842; *srs.*, 4,897; *bap.*, 469,219; *Caths.*, 14,774,000 (48.6%); *tot. pop.*, 30,360,000.

Republic in south central Africa; (formerly the Congo); capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anticlericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and

religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies.

Zambia*

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 7; *abp.*, 2 (native); *bp.*, 7 (5 native); *parishes*, 237; *priests*, 543 (132 *dioc.*, 411 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 136; *bros.*, 161; *srs.*, 798; *bap.*, 59,737; *Caths.*, 1,914,000 (28.6%); *tot. pop.*, 6,670,000.

Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880s and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II.

Zimbabwe*

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 1 (native); *bp.*, 5

(3 native); *parishes*, 125; *priests*, 318 (73 *dioc.*, 245 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 7; *sem.*, 40; *bros.*, 124; *srs.*, 1,021; *bap.*, 33,454; *Caths.*, 718,000 (8.6%); *tot. pop.*, 8,300,000.

Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa (formerly Rhodesia); capital, Harare (Salisbury). Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested vigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*, 1985, the latest edition; *Annuario Pontificio*, 1987. Figures are from Dec. 31, 1985, unless indicated otherwise.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 513 (Africa, 59; North and Middle America, 78; South America, 87; Asia, 124; Europe, 147; Oceania, 18).

Dioceses: 1,923 (Africa, 313; North and Middle America, 316; South America, 344; Asia, 368; Europe, 531; Oceania, 51).

Prelatures: 68 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 13; South America, 41; Asia, 5; Europe, 8).

Abbas: 17 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 12).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 20 (North and Middle America, 2; South America, 3; Asia, 2; Europe, 13).

Vicariates Apostolic: 75 (Africa, 13; North and Middle America, 7; South America, 37; Asia, 17; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 51 (Africa, 7; South America, 9; Asia, 35).

Apostolic Administrations: 7 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris" (Independent Missions): 6 (Africa, 1; Asia, 3; Middle America, 1; Oceania, 1).

Military Ordinariates: 29 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 8; Asia, 3; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 30, 1987): 138 (Africa, 15; North America, 17; Central and South America, 18; Asia, 12; Europe, 73; Oceania, 3).

Patriarchs: 6 (Asia, 5; Europe, 1).

Archbishops: 729 (Africa, 85; North and Middle

America, 110; South America, 122; Asia, 136; Europe, 250; Oceania, 26).

Bishops: 3,092 (Africa, 373; North and Middle America, 648; South America, 627; Asia, 393; Europe, 976; Oceania, 75).

Figures for the hierarchy (cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and bishops) include: 2,328 diocesan (heads of ecclesiastical territories); 623 coadjutors or auxiliaries; 178 who hold offices in the Roman Curia; 52 in other situations; 797 retired.

Priests, Total: 403,480 (Africa, 18,058; North and Middle America, 84,159; South America, 34,739; Asia, 28,638; Europe, 232,372; Oceania, 5,514).

• **Diocesan Priests:** 253,319 (Africa, 7,639; North and Middle America, 51,072; South America, 15,975; Asia, 15,070; Europe, 160,730; Oceania, 2,833).

• **Religious Priests:** 150,161 (Africa, 10,419; North and Middle America, 33,087; South America, 18,764; Asia, 13,568; Europe, 71,642; Oceania, 2,681).

Permanent Deacons: 12,541 (Africa, 196; North and Middle America, 8,484; South America, 951; Asia, 65; Europe, 2,773; Oceania, 72).

Brothers: 65,208 (Africa, 5,208; North and Middle America, 14,128; South America, 6,395; Asia, 5,557; Europe, 31,119; Oceania, 2,801).

Sisters: 917,432 (Africa, 38,086; North and Middle America, 189,088; South America, 89,611; Asia, 92,974; Europe, 493,045; Oceania, 14,628).

Major Seminarians: 85,084 (Africa, 10,025; North and Middle America, 15,196; South America, 14,537; Asia, 15,878; Europe, 28,610; Oceania, 838).

Lay Missionaries: 3,151 (Africa, 2,061; North and Middle America, 293; South America, 290; Asia, 343; Oceania, 164).

Catechists: 294,487 (Africa, 200,460; North and

Middle America, 13,025; South America, 10,944; Asia, 63,756; Europe, 277; Oceania, 6,025).

Parishes, 212,021 (Africa, 8,231; North and Middle America, 32,330; South America, 16,863; Asia, 13,186; Europe, 139,954; Oceania, 2,357).

Elementary/Primary Schools and Students: 78,160 schools; 22,390,309 students. (Africa, 23,732 — 7,052,523; North and Middle America, 12,565 — 3,785,665; South America, 8,482 — 3,332,572; Asia, 11,150 — 3,928,976; Europe, 19,830 — 3,810,332; Oceania, 2,401 — 480,241).

Secondary Schools and Students: 30,404 schools; 12,066,272 students. (Africa, 3,661 — 1,032,394; North and Middle America, 3,578 — 1,495,929; South America, 5,205 — 2,025,261; Asia, 6,853 — 3,720,937; Europe, 10,431 — 3,484,973; Oceania, 676 — 306,778).

Students in Higher Institutes and Universities: 2,461,563 (Africa, 12,897; North and Middle America, 810,043; South America, 592,034; Asia, 796,951; Europe, 245,594; Oceania, 4,044).

Hospitals: 6,056 (Africa, 883; North and Middle America, 1,077; South America, 1,152; Asia, 1,023; Europe, 1,764; Oceania, 157).

Dispensaries: 12,578 (Africa, 3,315; North and Middle America, 1,855; South America, 2,282; Asia, 2,698; Europe, 2,251; Oceania, 177).

Leprosaria: 781 (Africa, 380; North and Middle America, 14; South America, 50; Asia, 329; Europe, 4; Oceania, 4).

Homes for Aged, Chronically Ill, Handicapped: 10,467 (Africa, 316; North and Middle America, 1,221; South America, 1,345; Asia, 646; Europe, 6,722; Oceania, 217).

Orphanages: 6,988 (Africa, 563; North and Middle America, 528; South America, 1,230; Asia, 2,019; Europe, 2,422; Oceania, 226).

Nurseries: 6,583 (Africa, 760; North and Middle America, 457; South America, 1,347; Asia, 1,491; Europe, 2,502; Oceania, 26).

Baptisms: 17,628,825 (Africa, 2,367,921; North and Middle America, 4,220,431; South America, 5,561,322; Asia, 2,180,525; Europe, 3,231,580; Oceania, 137,046). Includes 16,118,673 baptisms up to the age of seven and 1,500,152 over that age.

Marriages: 4,035,115 (Africa, 213,178; North and Middle America, 948,826; South America, 1,113,760; Asia, 421,541; Europe, 1,303,152; Oceania, 34,658). Includes 3,706,658 marriages between Catholics and 328,457 between Catholics and non-Catholics.

Catholic Population: 851,953,000 (17.68% of the total world population of 4,817,560,000).

- Africa — 72,658,000 (13%); tot. pop., 555,236,000.
- North America — 64,475,000 (24.3%); tot. pop., 264,766,000.
- Central America — 117,271,000 (87.1%); tot. pop., 134,533,000 (includes Mexico).
- South America — 240,917,000 (90%); tot. pop., 267,766,000.
- Asia — 72,141,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 2,873,649,000.
- Europe — 278,047,000 (40%); tot. pop., 697,168,000.
- Oceania — 6,444,000 (26.3%); tot. pop., 24,442,000.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCES

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio*.)

Episcopal conferences, organized and operating under general norms and particular statutes approved by the Holy See, are official bodies in and through which the bishops of a given country or territory act together as pastors of the Church.

Listed below according to countries or regions are titles and addresses of conferences and names and sees of presidents (archbishops unless otherwise noted).

Africa, North: Conference Episcopale Regionale du Nord de l'Afrique (CERNA), 13 rue Khelifa-Boukhalfa, Algiers, Algeria. Henri Teissier (Coadjutor, Algiers).

Africa, South: Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), P.O. Box 941, Pretoria 0001, S. Africa. Bp. Wilfred Napier, O.F.M. (Kokstad).

Angola and Sao Tome: Conferencia Episcopal de Angola e Sao Tome (CEAST), C.P. 10, Huambo, Angola. Manuel F. da Costa (Huambo).

Antilles: Antilles Episcopal Conference, P.O. Box 43, 21 Hopefield Ave., Kingston 6, Jamaica. Samuel E. Carter, S.J. (Kingston in Jamaica).

Arab Countries: Conference des Eveques Latins dans les Regions Arabes (CELRA), Latin Patriarchate, P.O. Box 14152, Jerusalem (Old City). Patriarch Giacomo Beltritti (Jerusalem).

Argentina: Conferencia Episcopal Argentina (CEA), Calle Paraguay 1867, 1121 Buenos Aires. Card. Raul Francisco Primatesta (Cordoba).

Australia: Australian Episcopal Conference, P.O. Box 368, Canberra, A.C.T., 2601. Edward Bede Clancy (Sydney).

Austria: Österreichische Bischofskonferenz, Rotenturmstrasse 2, A1010 Vienna. Karl Berg (Salzburg).

Bangladesh: Catholic Bishops' Conference (CBCB), P.O. Box 3, Dhaka-2. Michael Rozario (Dhaka).

Belgium: Bisschoppenconferentie van België — Conference Episcopale de Belgique, Aartsbidom, Wollemarkt 15, B-2800 Mechelen. Card. Godfried Danneels (Mechelen-Brussel).

Benin: Conference Episcopale du Benin, B.P. 491, Cotonou. Christophe Adimou (Cotonou).

Bolivia: Conferencia Episcopal de Bolivia (CEB), Casilla 2309, La Paz. Bp. Julio Terrazas Sandoval, C.S.S.R. (Oruro).

Brazil: Conferencia Nacional dos Bispos do Brasil (CNBB), C.P. 13-2067, 70401 Brasilia, D.F. Bp. Jose Ivo Lorscheiter (Santa Maria).

Bulgaria: Uilitza Pashovi 10-B, Sofia VI. Bp. Metodiy Dimitrow Stratiew, A.A. (Apostolic Exarch, Sofia).

Burkina Faso and Niger: Conference des Eve-

STATISTICS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: 1987 *Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*; Catholic population statistics are those reported in the 1981 Canadian census. Permanent deacon statistics are from the 1987 *Annuario Pontificio*. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one territorial abbacy); there are also one archdiocese, and three eparchies immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Newfoundland	207,705	119	28	147	—	61	482	208
*St. John's	109,345	56	17	73	—	39	317	93
Grand Falls	42,075	31	—	31	—	12	75	45
Labrador-								
Schefferville+	12,793	3	11	14	—	5	36	22
St. George's	43,492	29	—	29	—	5	54	48
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	56,551	73	2	75	1	—	247	57
Nova Scotia	304,613	271	60	331	21	13	1,020	221
*Halifax	124,007	69	28	97	20	3	451	52
Antigonish	144,011	179	11	190	—	6	501	127
Yarmouth	36,595	23	21	44	1	4	68	42
New Brunswick	363,303	296	97	393	1	42	1,089	264
*Moncton	96,527	80	41	121	—	26	364	63
Bathurst	114,474	80	23	103	—	7	314	69
Edmundston	54,227	49	17	66	—	7	175	37
St. John	98,075	87	16	103	1	2	236	95
Quebec	5,471,650	3,946	2,503	6,449	180	3,003	23,870	1,899
*Montreal	1,566,942	727	1,032	1,759	47	864	8,098	290
*Quebec	851,318	744	495	1,239	55	544	5,485	274
*Rimouski	167,748	203	52	255	—	41	964	119
*Sherbrooke	222,972	285	110	395	8	173	1,400	143
Amos	106,825	82	25	107	—	19	250	74
Baie-Comeau	108,994	59	30	89	5	33	213	50
Chicoutimi	277,334	270	80	350	8	99	855	95
Gaspe	104,229	99	15	114	—	7	235	63
Gatineau-Hull	186,217	81	73	154	2	22	364	62
Joliette	151,129	132	67	199	1	138	513	59
Mont Laurier	67,500	62	17	79	—	46	205	59
Nicolet	113,066	214	41	255	12	138	970	85
Rouyn-Noranda	54,848	34	22	56	—	11	144	43
Ste.-Anne-de-								
la-Pocatiere	93,922	181	5	186	1	16	370	54
St. Hyacinthe	274,053	226	97	323	23	288	1,455	115
St. Jean-Longueuil	461,642	152	79	231	—	121	632	89
St. Jerome	257,233	107	122	229	5	139	303	66
Trois Rivières	238,485	186	91	277	10	228	1,080	94
Valleyfield	167,193	102	50	152	3	76	334	65
Ontario	2,929,303	1,329	1,219	2,548	190	343	5,123	1,154
*Kingston	87,067	72	10	82	1	—	248	69
*Ottawa	287,777	159	255	414	11	87	1,479	115
*Toronto	1,124,558	237	528	765	97	169	957	199
Alexandria-Cornwall	55,890	47	8	55	3	9	115	34
Hamilton	386,697	147	141	288	1	16	492	135
Hearst	34,391	29	3	32	—	—	52	37
London	346,241	247	103	350	—	22	652	174

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Ontario								
Moosonee+	1,878	1	13	14	1	5	8	11
Pembroke+	64,044	57	12	69	3	1	282	72
Peterborough	62,887	82	5	87	2	1	165	73
St. Catharines	126,662	64	38	102	—	4	84	49
Sault Ste. Marie	224,469	130	61	191	66	12	420	104
Thunder Bay	71,634	30	34	64	—	5	85	49
Timmins	55,108	27	8	35	5	12	84	33
Manitoba	253,346	146	193	339	32	64	932	333
*Keewatin-LePas+	35,775	1	30	31	1	7	42	55
*St. Boniface	66,000	98	73	171	10	40	555	110
*Winnipeg	148,215	47	74	121	21	14	325	152
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	3,356	—	16	16	—	3	10	16
Saskatchewan	268,687	184	129	313	1	23	736	407
*Regina	122,661	80	34	114	—	3	236	195
Gravelbourg	17,136	25	4	29	—	—	87	41
Prince Albert	55,826	42	21	63	1	4	139	87
Saskatoon	64,299	37	45	82	—	1	179	61
St. Peter-Muenster (Abb.)	8,765	—	25	25	—	15	95	23
Alberta	564,091	225	232	457	2	58	857	475
*Edmonton	252,482	100	113	213	—	42	574	188
*Grouard-McLennan	40,547	4	40	44	—	2	60	77
Calgary	219,025	97	69	166	1	14	153	126
St. Paul	52,037	24	10	34	1	—	70	84
British Columbia	522,264	163	163	326	1	41	579	315
*Vancouver	275,083	86	100	186	—	25	312	72
Kamloops	49,273	15	14	29	1	6	34	80
Nelson	62,225	26	12	38	—	—	51	44
Prince George	56,977	5	20	25	—	5	54	60
Victoria	78,706	31	17	48	—	5	128	59
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	7,373	2	18	20	—	1	9	19
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	15,017	2	30	32	—	20	32	30
Eastern Rite (Ukrainians) ...	207,080	192	65	257	36	15	107	459
*Winnipeg	49,000	38	14	52	11	2	28	159
Edmonton	41,065	27	12	39	6	3	18	75
New Westminster	7,000	16	4	20	2	—	6	23
Saskatoon	26,815	20	15	35	—	2	30	112
Toronto	83,200	91	20	111	17	8	25	90
Other Eastern Rites								
St. Maron of Montreal (Maronites)	60,000	3	9	12	5	—	—	12
St. Sauveur-Montreal (Greek Melkites)	50,000	2	7	9	—	—	—	9
Sts. Cyril and Methodius- Toronto (Slovaks)	15,000	7	2	9	—	—	—	12
Armenian Exarchate	12,000	2	—	2	—	—	4	—
Military Ordinariate	79,931	55	20	75	—	—	—	58
TOTALS 1987	11,375,914	7,017	4,777	11,794	470	3,684	35,087	5,932
Totals 1986	10,999,964	7,118	4,717	11,835	434	3,578	34,895	5,981

The bishops of Canada, in addition to meeting together at the national level, meet also in four regional conferences: The Atlantic Episcopal As-

sembly, the Assemblée des Evêques de Québec, The Ontario Conference of Catholic Bishops and The Western Catholic Conference.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members — six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCCB's nine episcopal commissions undertake study and projects in special areas of pastoral work. Six serve nationally (social affairs, canon law/inter-rite, ministries, missions, ecumenism, theology); three relate to French and English sectors (social communications, Christian education, liturgy).

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held

at least once a year by the plenary assembly, six times a year by the executive committee, and four times a year by the administrative board.

Bishop Bernard Hubert of Saint-Jean-Longueuil, Que., is president of the CCCB; Archbishop James M. Hayes of Halifax, N.S., is vice-president.

Secretariat is located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada supports home missions. Address: 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X5.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada, with a membership of more than 125,000. Address: 3081 Ness Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 2G3.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1981 Canadian census; total population figures are 1985 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	564,091	2,337,500	24.1
British Columbia	522,264	2,883,000	18.1
Manitoba	253,346	1,065,000	23.8
New Brunswick	363,303	717,200	50.6
Newfoundland	207,705	578,900	35.9
Nova Scotia	304,613	878,300	34.6
Ontario	2,929,303	9,023,900	32.4
Prince Edward Is.	56,551	126,800	44.6
Quebec	5,471,650	6,562,200	83.3
Saskatchewan	268,687	1,016,400	26.4
Yukon	7,373	22,800	32.3
Northwest Territories	15,017	50,500	29.7
Eastern Rites	332,080	—	—
Military Ordinariate	79,931	—	—
TOTALS 1987	11,375,914	25,262,500	45.0

BIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN BISHOPS

(Sources: Almanac survey; 1987 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; *Annuario Pontificio*. Data as of Aug. 1, 1987.)

Ambrozic, Aloysius M.: b. Jan. 27, 1930; ord. priest June 4, 1955; ord. titular bishop of Valabria and auxiliary bishop of Toronto, May 27, 1976; coadjutor archbishop of Toronto, May 28, 1986.

Audet, Lionel: b. May 22, 1908, Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que.; ord. priest July 8, 1934; ord. titular bishop of Tibari and auxiliary bishop of Quebec, May 1, 1952; retired Mar. 26, 1983.

Audet, Rene: b. Jan. 18, 1920, Montreal, Que.; ord. priest May 30, 1948; ord. titular bishop of Chonochora and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, July 31, 1963; bishop of Joliette, Jan. 3, 1968.

Baudoux, Maurice: b. July 10, 1902, Louviere, Belgium; ord. priest July 17, 1929; ord. bishop of St. Paul in Alberta, Oct. 28, 1948; titular archbishop of Preslavus and coadjutor archbishop of St. Boniface, Mar. 4, 1952; archbishop of St. Boniface, Sept. 14, 1955; retired Sept. 7, 1974.

Beahen, John: b. Feb. 14, 1922, Ottawa, Ont.; ord. priest June 15, 1946; ord. titular bishop of Ploaghe and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Belisle, Gilles: b. Oct. 7, 1923, Clarence Creek, Ont.; ord. priest Feb. 2, 1950; ord. titular bishop of Uccula and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Berthelet, Jacques, C.S.V.: b. Oct. 24, 1934, Montreal, Que.; ord. priest June 16, 1962; app.

Indonesia: Agats (diocese), Alphonse A. Sowada, O.S.C.

Iraq: Mossul (Chaldean-rite archdiocese), George Garmo.

Korea: Inchon (diocese), William J. McNaughton, M.M.

Philippines: Cotabato (archdiocese), Philip F. Smith, O.M.I.

Jolo (vicariate apostolic), Georges Dion, O.M.I.

Central America, West Indies

Dominican Republic: San Juan de la Maguana (diocese), Ronald G. Connors, C.S.S.R.

Honduras: Comayagua (diocese), Gerald Scarpone, O.F.M.

Nicaragua: Bluefields (vicariate apostolic), Salvator Schlaefter Berg, O.F.M.Cap., vicar apostolic; Paul Schmitz, O.F.M. Cap., auxiliary.

Virgin Islands: St. Thomas (diocese), Sean O'Malley, O.F.M. Cap.

North America

Mexico: Mexico City (archdiocese), Ricardo Watty Urquidi, M.Sp.S., auxiliary.

Oceania

American Samoa: Samoa-Pago Pago (diocese), John Quinn Weitzel, M.M.

Caroline and Marshall Islands: Carolines-Marshalls (diocese), Martin J. Neylon, S.J.

Papua New Guinea: Madang (archdiocese), Leo Arkfeld, S.V.D.

Mendi (diocese), Firmin Schmidt, O.F.M.Cap.

Wewak (diocese), Raymond P. Kalisz, S.V.D.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Port Vila (diocese), Francis Lambert, S.M.

South America

Bolivia: Coroico (diocese), Thomas R. Manning, O.F.M.

La Paz (archdiocese), Luis Morgan Casey, auxiliary.

Santa Cruz (archdiocese), Charles A. Brown, M.M., auxiliary.

Brazil: Abaetetuba (diocese), Angelo Frosi, S.X.

Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prost, O.F.M., auxiliary.

Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.

Cristalândia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.

Jatai (diocese), Benedict D. Coscia, O.F.M., bishop; Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.

Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.S.S.R.

Ruy Barbosa (diocese), Matthias W. Schmidt, O.S.B.

Sao Paulo (archdiocese), Alfred Novak, C.S.S.R., auxiliary.

Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.S.S.R., auxiliary.

Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John C. McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1987; figures as of Jan. 1, 1987. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines. Figures for the Chaldean-rite diocese of St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit are from the *Annuario Pontificio*, 1987, and are not included in Eastern Rite totals.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
NEW ENGLAND	5,542,163	3,849	2,154	6,003	739	797	11,798	1,768
Maine, Portland	279,374	214	83	297	5	34	704	145
New Hampshire, Manchester	294,251	297	93	390	17	81	1,036	130
Vermont, Burlington	147,107	157	58	215	31	18	342	98
Massachusetts	2,889,800	1,875	1,505	3,380	257	422	6,181	785
*Boston	1,848,232	1,091	1,112	2,203	151	265	4,005	408
Fall River	350,600	202	155	357	25	28	621	113
Springfield	354,327	259	110	369	27	30	880	136
Worcester	337,241	323	128	451	54	99	675	128
Rhode Island, Providence	622,388	368	151	519	76	152	1,049	159
Connecticut	1,308,243	938	264	1,202	353	90	2,486	391
*Hartford	771,908	519	75	594	262	60	1,403	223
Bridgeport	331,761	266	119	385	45	5	730	91
Norwich+	205,574	153	70	223	46	25	353	77
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,461,478	9,126	4,242	13,368	1,578	1,632	31,150	3,893
New York	6,719,497	4,146	2,205	6,351	812	976	14,016	1,787
*New York	1,824,040	955	1,264	2,219	261	369	4,979	410
Albany	408,648	371	160	531	79	88	1,240	201
Brooklyn	1,445,783	863	216	1,079	128	226	1,997	220
Buffalo	797,776	566	255	821	72	53	1,982	292
Ogdensburg	169,423	192	33	225	39	27	320	122
Rochester	382,743	338	95	433	58	71	945	161
Rockville Centre	1,333,487	490	105	595	137	118	1,878	129
Syracuse	357,597	371	77	448	38	24	675	172

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
New Jersey	3,117,016	1,876	757	2,633	590	323	4,964	706
*Newark	1,344,070	787	373	1,160	220	156	2,128	241
Camden	368,878	364	50	414	63	18	475	127
Metuchen	460,000	173	71	244	60	30	606	108
Paterson	367,715	283	185	468	87	45	1,074	107
Trenton	576,353	269	78	347	151	74	681	123
Pennsylvania	3,524,965	3,104	1,280	4,384	176	333	12,170	1,480
*Philadelphia	1,353,004	909	498	1,407	48	219	5,206	302
Allentown	255,158	300	98	398	32	20	852	153
Altoona-Johnstown	144,594	182	95	277	5	15	174	122
Erie	215,273	272	25	297	2	2	676	125
Greensburg	217,704	193	106	299	—	8	428	116
Harrisburg	211,639	188	72	260	64	12	745	110
Pittsburgh	679,535	580	286	866	23	46	2,987	310
Scranton	348,058	480	100	580	2	11	1,102	242
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,238,678	2,301	1,985	4,286	745	456	6,606	1,367
Delaware, Wilmington+	130,881	123	97	220	21	37	372	56
Maryland, *Baltimore	443,693	328	345	673	154	104	1,678	153
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	391,208	341	651	992	154	75	1,050	134
Virginia	344,047	271	123	394	71	34	712	175
Arlington	212,941	98	82	180	63	24	284	58
Richmond	131,106	173	41	214	8	10	428	117
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	107,583	132	64	196	25	10	441	128
North Carolina	127,106	141	92	233	26	14	307	125
Charlotte	66,204	73	60	133	24	5	200	64
Raleigh	60,902	68	32	100	2	9	107	61
South Carolina, Charleston	74,143	78	58	136	30	28	237	84
Georgia	203,286	166	139	305	54	39	351	111
*Atlanta	137,074	98	101	199	20	26	154	64
Savannah	66,212	68	38	106	34	13	197	47
Florida	1,416,731	721	416	1,137	210	115	1,458	401
*Miami	555,030	220	138	358	69	57	440	106
Orlando	190,000	103	37	140	44	—	151	61
Palm Beach	128,736	67	58	125	21	5	203	38
Pensacola-Tallahassee	49,069	76	14	90	45	—	75	46
St. Augustine	84,172	82	22	104	4	2	123	47
St. Petersburg	274,724	108	100	208	15	44	345	61
Venice	135,000	65	47	112	12	7	121	42
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,373,145	7,473	3,755	11,228	1,748	1,824	26,735	4,267
Ohio	2,279,252	1,919	751	2,670	426	392	6,161	963
*Cincinnati	537,810	434	317	751	94	213	1,754	256
Cleveland	870,620	614	204	818	98	109	2,176	244
Columbus	195,109	223	79	302	47	5	586	107
Steubenville	49,245	150	15	165	—	9	111	77
Toledo	348,971	253	84	337	151	19	1,125	165
Youngstown	277,497	245	52	297	36	37	409	114
Indiana	702,577	712	439	1,151	103	301	2,603	447
*Indianapolis	201,883	201	158	359	—	87	963	142
Evansville	85,965	121	11	132	22	2	392	73
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	152,864	130	172	302	37	170	880	89
Gary	181,426	143	63	206	40	34	217	81
Lafayette	80,439	117	35	152	4	8	151	62
Illinois	3,569,469	2,157	1,439	3,596	741	717	8,210	1,126
*Chicago	2,350,000	1,195	1,003	2,198	491	542	4,976	439
Belleville	120,628	153	33	186	30	18	388	129
Joliet	435,000	214	158	372	103	112	919	114
Peoria	247,677	249	87	336	46	6	497	170
Rockford	229,400	165	76	241	71	16	510	99
Springfield	186,764	181	82	263	—	23	920	175

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
Michigan	2,265,286	1,269	505	1,774	259	169	4,243	830
*Detroit	1,473,941	579	370	949	156	132	2,500	331
Gaylord	91,179	63	20	83	7	5	119	85
Grand Rapids	150,341	145	33	178	17	2	452	91
Kalamazoo	96,461	61	21	82	21	7	285	48
Lansing	216,113	152	40	192	31	18	585	86
Marquette	78,261	123	9	132	3	—	114	85
Saginaw	158,990	146	12	158	24	5	188	104
Wisconsin	1,556,561	1,416	621	2,037	219	245	5,518	901
*Milwaukee	644,728	588	401	989	136	138	3,142	268
Green Bay	357,944	285	150	435	72	60	870	219
La Crosse	237,723	246	21	267	11	30	709	194
Madison	233,837	202	26	228	—	14	597	138
Superior	82,329	95	23	118	—	3	200	82
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	717,900	973	352	1,325	249	301	3,569	688
Kentucky	372,253	501	127	628	101	140	2,465	292
*Louisville	206,403	236	85	321	83	119	1,339	130
Covington	113,380	189	22	211	18	13	759	87
Owensboro	52,470	76	20	96	—	8	367	75
Tennessee	127,078	167	54	221	89	63	329	125
Memphis	46,657	77	21	98	31	51	151	39
Nashville	80,421	90	33	123	58	12	178	86
Alabama	121,653	162	115	277	40	35	427	152
*Mobile	66,287	94	65	159	21	19	253	77
Birmingham	55,366	68	50	118	19	16	174	75
Mississippi	96,916	143	56	199	19	63	348	119
Biloxi	54,552	65	21	86	8	51	76	44
Jackson	42,364	78	35	113	11	12	272	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,454,454	3,878	1,532	5,410	715	731	13,342	2,951
Minnesota	1,075,513	927	342	1,269	144	178	3,438	727
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	600,469	367	160	527	107	77	1,483	220
Crookston	41,492	49	16	65	1	3	300	43
Duluth	86,477	89	22	111	12	1	143	100
New Ulm	67,696	106	6	112	2	—	128	93
St. Cloud	152,994	150	126	286	22	72	745	147
Winona	126,385	156	12	168	—	25	639	124
Iowa	539,639	821	65	886	145	39	2,008	552
*Dubuque	237,560	329	41	370	50	26	1,233	232
Davenport	108,218	175	16	191	29	13	367	116
Des Moines	90,021	121	7	128	36	—	180	85
Sioux City	103,840	196	1	197	30	—	228	119
Missouri	828,545	912	670	1,582	224	367	3,898	497
*St. Louis	542,377	550	422	972	105	216	3,087	245
Jefferson City	86,869	129	23	152	46	18	127	95
Kansas City-St. Joseph	150,862	154	170	324	70	63	495	93
Springfield- Cape Girardeau	48,437	79	55	134	3	70	189	64
North Dakota	180,363	214	66	280	54	25	517	182
Bismarek	81,163	77	46	123	27	21	227	67
Fargo	99,200	137	20	157	27	4	290	115
South Dakota	147,057	186	75	261	32	41	537	200
Rapid City	36,425	50	39	89	21	21	105	121
Sioux Falls	110,632	136	36	172	11	20	432	159
Nebraska	333,084	432	177	609	106	52	933	322
*Omaha	206,382	215	159	374	106	42	656	138
Grand Island	51,449	91	2	93	—	—	122	51
Lincoln	75,253	126	16	142	—	10	155	133
Kansas	350,253	386	137	523	10	29	2,011	391
*Kansas City	154,133	124	77	201	—	23	1,040	123
Dodge City	39,341	60	8	68	7	—	165	58
Salina	60,168	67	31	98	—	5	375	97
Wichita	96,611	135	21	156	3	1	431	113

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,660,038	2,118	1,530	3,648	1,073	618	7,163	1,661
Arkansas, Little Rock	69,594	101	60	161	46	49	393	86
Louisiana	1,385,242	731	470	1,201	237	271	1,760	495
*New Orleans	535,156	260	271	531	111	204	1,124	144
Alexandria	48,350	71	14	85	10	5	60	47
Baton Rouge	207,487	94	55	149	21	17	145	73
Houma-Thibodaux	127,000	55	8	63	24	6	20	39
Lafayette	338,697	161	75	236	42	35	239	120
Lake Charles	88,438	44	27	71	23	1	46	36
Shreveport	40,114	46	20	66	6	3	126	36
Oklahoma	137,835	172	59	231	68	35	373	153
*Oklahoma City	83,101	102	31	133	42	27	160	67
Tulsa	54,734	70	28	98	26	8	213	86
Texas	3,067,367	1,114	941	2,055	722	263	4,637	927
*San Antonio	569,190	164	238	402	157	136	2,239	134
Amarillo	35,282	48	14	62	25	1	136	34
Austin	198,308	109	58	167	36	36	142	86
Beaumont	91,528	58	28	86	19	1	116	44
Brownsville	433,023	51	75	126	48	11	160	61
Corpus Christi	325,750	80	67	155	32	27	333	82
Dallas	196,429	104	82	186	82	2	235	55
El Paso	197,400	78	32	110	29	9	264	53
Fort Worth	135,011	58	48	106	25	14	134	81
Galveston-Houston	650,000	188	224	412	156	21	613	144
Lubbock	52,752	33	15	48	30	—	41	33
San Angelo	67,694	54	32	86	52	—	42	49
Tyler	—	23	13	36	27	3	70	25
Victoria	115,000	58	15	73	4	2	112	46
MOUNTAIN	1,945,886	1,197	745	1,942	426	256	2,785	862
Montana	134,673	197	39	236	16	5	248	130
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	88	25	113	3	5	160	73
Helena	68,581	109	14	123	13	—	88	57
Idaho, Boise	73,722	92	28	120	35	4	85	74
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	60,928	56	7	63	2	6	66	38
Colorado	484,431	281	222	503	102	51	950	193
*Denver	330,700	159	163	322	85	32	560	112
Colorado Springs	65,000	28	18	46	13	4	228	25
Pueblo	88,731	94	41	135	4	15	162	56
New Mexico	442,955	214	163	377	97	107	572	194
*Santa Fe	272,338	129	90	219	59	88	335	91
Gallup+	45,617	55	36	91	15	15	181	60
Las Cruces	125,000	30	37	67	23	4	56	43
Arizona	538,783	254	194	448	146	54	638	143
Phoenix	296,000	130	118	248	86	18	268	84
Tucson	242,783	124	76	200	60	36	370	59
Utah, Salt Lake City	66,394	54	49	103	25	19	116	43
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	49	43	92	3	10	110	47
PACIFIC	6,965,415	2,974	2,502	5,476	653	782	8,991	1,605
Washington	435,059	374	263	637	125	52	1,152	249
*Seattle	302,664	223	184	407	80	44	700	132
Spokane	82,341	96	69	165	34	7	401	77
Yakima	50,054	55	10	65	11	1	51	40
Oregon	281,410	212	277	489	6	95	796	159
*Portland	251,700	169	255	424	5	94	740	127
Baker	29,710	43	12	55	1	1	56	32
California	5,986,766	2,285	1,817	4,102	447	566	6,634	1,859
*Los Angeles	2,659,000	617	655	1,272	131	141	2,543	283
*San Francisco	381,000	235	252	487	13	57	1,082	103
Fresno	305,210	117	42	159	3	11	179	86
Monterey	148,693	78	33	111	2	18	195	45
Oakland	436,445	169	201	370	40	108	530	87

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
California								
Orange	430,017	159	92	251	39	14	449	52
Sacramento	301,086	179	74	253	53	50	256	94
San Bernardino	343,206	201	77	278	53	21	190	90
San Diego	392,709	274	91	365	71	22	492	98
San Jose	342,613	125	248	373	18	83	507	49
Santa Rosa	100,060	84	22	106	6	36	135	41
Stockton	146,727	47	30	77	18	5	76	31
Alaska	45,180	48	51	99	55	13	90	73
*Anchorage	22,928	24	21	45	11	8	43	19
Fairbanks	15,931	9	29	38	36	5	36	45
Juneau	6,321	15	1	16	8	—	11	9
Hawaii, Honolulu	217,000	55	94	149	20	56	319	65
EASTERN RITES	534,060	582	114	696	55	21	350	544
*Philadelphia	77,094	90	12	102	1	1	100	80
St. Nicholas	20,000	27	13	40	8	—	11	35
Stamford	43,629	52	21	73	4	4	48	51
St. Josaphat (Parma)	12,004	35	3	38	1	—	6	35
*Pittsburgh	152,372	76	7	83	—	12	135	84
Parma	26,548	49	4	53	—	—	11	43
Passaic	90,740	98	20	118	11	1	24	93
Van Nuys	8,878	26	3	29	6	—	2	13
St. Maron (Maronites)	51,295	70	4	74	7	—	1	52
Newton (Melkites)	24,500	39	20	59	15	3	3	35
St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit (Chaldean)	45,000	11	—	11	17	—	9	10
St. George Martyr (Romanian)	5,000	15	1	16	2	—	—	16
Armenian (Ap. Ex.)	22,000	5	6	11	—	—	9	7
MILITARY ARCHDIOCESE	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1987	52,893,217	34,471	18,911*	53,382	7,981	7,418	112,489	19,546
Totals 1986	52,654,908	35,155	22,028	57,183	7,562	7,429	113,658	19,313
Totals 1977	49,325,752	35,904	22,397	58,301	1,900	8,745	130,804	18,572

*This figure does not include religious order priests assigned abroad.

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and

nine counties of Maryland.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1987; figures are as of Jan. 1, 1987. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	5,542,163	12,534,993	44.21	Rhode Island, Providence	622,388	975,000	63.83
Maine, Portland	279,374	1,124,660	24.84	Connecticut	1,309,243	3,194,390	40.98
New Hampshire				*Hartford	771,908	1,756,000	43.95
Manchester	294,251	1,019,250	28.88	Bridgeport	331,761	842,570	39.37
Vermont, Burlington	147,107	535,000	27.49	Norwich+	205,574	595,820	34.50
Massachusetts	2,889,800	5,686,693	50.81	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,461,478	37,402,404	35.99
*Boston	1,848,232	3,712,000	49.79	New York	6,719,497	18,005,700	37.31
Fall River	350,000	540,000	64.81	*New York	1,824,040	5,022,368	36.31
Springfield	354,327	790,725	44.81	Albany	408,548	1,472,684	27.74
Worcester	337,241	643,968	52.36				

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
New York				Indiana			
Brooklyn	1,445,783	4,216,400	34.28	Evansville	85,965	466,821	18.41
Buffalo	797,776	1,607,663	49.62	Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	152,864	1,065,500	14.34
Ogdensburg	169,423	395,262	42.86	Gary	181,426	664,680	27.29
Rochester	382,743	1,439,160	26.59	Lafayette	80,439	1,019,946	7.88
Rockville Centre	1,333,487	2,644,600	50.42	Illinois	3,569,469	11,490,981	31.06
Syracuse	357,597	1,207,563	29.61	*Chicago	2,350,000	5,707,300	41.17
New Jersey	3,117,016	7,527,700	41.40	Belleville	120,628	861,986	13.99
*Newark	1,344,070	2,749,500	48.88	Joliet	435,000	1,270,000	34.25
Camden	368,878	1,170,000	31.52	Peoria	247,677	1,501,917	16.49
Metuchen	460,000	1,005,000	45.77	Rockford	229,400	1,016,100	22.57
Paterson	367,715	987,700	37.22	Springfield	186,764	1,133,678	16.47
Trenton	576,353	1,615,500	35.67	Michigan	2,265,286	8,972,703	25.24
Pennsylvania	3,624,965	11,869,004	30.54	*Detroit	1,473,941	4,216,785	34.95
*Philadelphia	1,353,004	3,682,709	36.73	Gaylord	91,179	396,700	22.98
Allentown	255,158	1,036,206	24.62	Grand Rapids	150,341	906,483	16.58
Altoona-Johnstown	144,594	643,800	22.45	Kalamazoo	96,461	863,911	11.16
Erie	215,273	902,529	23.85	Lansing	216,113	1,559,100	13.86
Greensburg	217,704	716,672	30.37	Marquette	78,261	316,304	24.74
Harrisburg	211,639	1,732,961	12.21	Saginaw	158,990	713,420	22.28
Pittsburgh	879,535	2,167,127	40.58	Wisconsin	1,556,561	4,839,842	32.16
Scranton	348,058	987,000	35.26	*Milwaukee	644,728	2,029,553	31.76
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,238,678	39,901,184	8.11	Green Bay	357,944	815,000	43.91
Delaware, Wilmington+	130,881	814,300	16.07	La Crosse	237,723	751,203	31.64
Maryland, *Baltimore	443,693	2,556,757	17.35	Madison	233,837	935,348	25.00
District of Columbia				Superior	82,329	309,738	26.66
*Washington+	391,208	2,107,000	18.56	EAST SOUTH			
Virginia	344,047	6,768,007	5.96	CENTRAL	717,900	13,304,664	5.39
Arlington	212,941	1,638,200	12.99	Kentucky	372,253	3,657,774	10.17
Richmond	131,106	4,129,807	3.17	*Louisville	206,403	1,301,024	15.86
West Virginia				Covington	113,380	1,591,000	7.12
Wheeling-Charleston	107,583	1,949,644	5.51	Owensboro	52,470	765,750	6.85
North Carolina	127,106	6,194,654	2.05	Tennessee	127,078	3,078,490	4.12
Charlotte	66,204	3,305,566	2.00	Memphis	46,657	1,326,000	3.51
Raleigh	60,902	2,889,088	2.10	Nashville	80,421	1,752,490	4.58
South Carolina				Alabama	121,653	4,020,567	3.02
Charleston	74,143	3,376,000	2.19	*Mobile	66,287	1,422,835	4.65
Georgia	203,286	5,863,412	3.46	Birmingham	55,366	2,597,732	2.13
*Atlanta	137,074	3,690,000	3.71	Mississippi	96,916	2,547,833	3.80
Savannah	66,212	2,173,412	3.04	Biloxi	54,552	627,833	8.55
Florida	1,416,731	11,269,410	12.57	Jackson	42,364	1,910,000	2.21
*Miami	555,030	2,992,700	18.54	WEST NORTH			
Orlando	190,000	2,200,000	8.63	CENTRAL	3,454,454	16,223,389	21.29
Palm Beach	128,736	1,029,720	12.50	Minnesota	1,075,513	3,072,371	35.00
Pensacola-Tallahassee	49,069	986,422	4.97	*St. Paul and			
St. Augustine	84,172	1,129,000	7.47	Minneapolis	600,469	1,173,572	51.16
St. Petersburg	274,724	1,945,100	14.12	Crookston	41,492	239,045	17.35
Venice	135,000	989,468	13.64	Duluth	86,477	425,987	20.30
EAST NORTH				New Ulm	67,696	291,014	23.26
CENTRAL	10,373,145	41,441,800	25.03	St. Cloud	152,994	409,791	37.33
Ohio	2,279,252	10,793,412	21.11	Winona	126,385	532,962	23.71
*Cincinnati	537,810	2,726,482	19.72	Iowa	539,639	2,913,500	18.52
Cleveland	870,620	2,786,300	31.24	*Dubuque	237,560	995,648	23.85
Columbus	195,109	1,997,900	9.76	Davenport	108,218	733,591	14.75
Steubenville	49,245	532,300	9.25	Des Moines	90,021	671,400	13.40
Toledo	348,971	1,486,614	23.47	Sioux City	103,840	512,861	20.24
Youngstown	277,497	1,263,816	21.95	Missouri	828,545	4,884,591	16.96
Indiana	702,577	5,344,862	13.14	*St. Louis	542,377	1,889,796	28.70
*Indianapolis	201,883	2,127,915	9.48	Jefferson City	86,869	737,020	11.78

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Missouri				Idaho, Boise	73,722	1,003,000	7.35
Kansas City-St. Joseph	150,862	1,260,051	11.97	Wyoming, Cheyenne+	60,928	475,867	12.80
Springfield-				Colorado	484,431	2,977,406	16.26
Cape Girardeau	48,437	997,724	4.85	*Denver	330,700	2,036,806	16.23
North Dakota	180,363	677,689	26.61	Colorado Springs	65,000	463,100	14.03
Bismarck	81,163	287,289	28.25	Pueblo	88,731	477,530	18.58
Fargo	99,200	390,400	25.40	New Mexico	442,955	1,567,340	28.26
South Dakota	147,067	698,316	21.05	*Santa Fe	272,338	800,000	34.04
Rapid City	36,425	202,816	17.95	Gallup+	45,617	355,340	12.83
Sioux Falls	110,632	495,500	22.32	Las Cruces	125,000	412,000	30.33
Nebraska	333,084	1,567,902	21.24	Arizona	538,783	3,051,100	17.65
*Omaha	206,382	750,259	27.50	Phoenix	296,000	2,086,100	14.18
Grand Island	51,449	306,000	16.81	Tucson	242,783	965,000	25.15
Lincoln	75,253	511,643	14.70	Utah, Salt Lake City	86,394	1,652,000	4.01
Kansas	350,253	2,429,020	14.53	Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	975,615	14.75
*Kansas City	154,133	952,000	16.19				
Dodge City	39,341	225,320	17.46	PACIFIC	6,965,415	34,874,654	19.97
Salina	60,168	347,900	17.29	Washington	435,059	4,331,023	10.04
Wichita	96,611	883,800	10.93	*Seattle	302,664	3,364,500	8.99
WEST SOUTH				Spokane	82,341	574,023	14.34
CENTRAL	4,660,038	25,000,428	18.63	Yakima	50,054	392,500	12.75
Arkansas, Little Rock	69,594	2,286,357	3.04	Oregon	281,410	2,659,500	10.58
Louisiana	1,385,242	4,458,872	31.06	*Portland	251,700	2,307,550	10.90
*New Orleans	535,156	1,433,355	37.33	Baker	29,710	351,950	8.44
Alexandria	48,350	429,500	11.25	California	5,986,766	26,453,299	22.63
Baton Rouge	287,487	784,500	26.44	*Los Angeles	2,659,000	9,040,700	29.41
Houma-Thibodaux	127,000	202,000	62.87	*San Francisco	381,000	1,587,300	24.00
Lafayette	338,697	567,736	59.65	Fresno	305,210	1,463,878	20.84
Lake Charles	88,438	271,100	32.62	Monterey	148,693	743,467	19.99
Shreveport	40,114	770,681	5.20	Oakland	436,445	1,932,235	22.58
Oklahoma	137,835	3,116,900	4.42	Orange	430,017	2,122,700	20.25
*Oklahoma City	83,101	1,860,400	4.46	Sacramento	301,086	2,286,849	13.16
Tulsa	54,734	1,256,500	4.35	San Bernardino	343,206	1,906,700	18.00
Texas	3,067,367	15,138,299	20.26	San Diego	392,709	2,467,915	15.91
*San Antonio	569,190	1,563,501	36.40	San Jose	342,613	1,398,500	24.49
Amarillo	35,282	360,500	9.78	Santa Rosa	100,060	691,000	14.48
Austin	198,308	1,538,600	12.88	Stockton	146,727	812,055	18.06
Beaumont	91,528	713,650	12.82	Alaska	45,180	430,832	10.48
Brownsville	433,023	655,300	66.03	*Anchorage	22,928	240,000	9.55
Corpus Christi	325,750	590,962	55.12	Fairbanks	15,931	125,000	12.74
Dallas	196,429	2,314,161	8.48	Juneau	6,321	65,832	9.60
El Paso	197,400	672,606	29.34	Hawaii, Honolulu	217,000	1,000,000	21.70
Fort Worth	135,011	1,832,200	7.36				
Galveston-Houston	650,000	3,572,464	18.19	EASTERN RITES	534,060	—	—
Lubbock	52,752	496,297	10.62	MILITARY			
San Angelo	67,694	604,958	11.18	ARCHDIOCESE	2,000,000	—	—
Tyler	—	—	—				
Victoria	115,000	223,100	51.54	TOTALS 1987	52,893,217	242,085,811	21.84
MOUNTAIN	1,945,886	12,468,881	15.60	Totals 1986	52,654,908	239,399,874	21.99
Montana	134,673	786,553	17.56	Totals 1977	49,325,752	215,990,000	22.83
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	351,858	18.78				
Helena	68,581	414,695	16.53				

LIBERATION THEOLOGY

Liberation theology deals with the relevance of Christian faith and salvation — and, therefore, of the mission of the Church — to efforts for the promotion of human rights, social justice and human development. It originated in the religious, social, political and economic environment of Latin America, with its contemporary need for a theory and corresponding action by the Church, in the pattern of its overall mission, for human rights and integral personal and social development. Some ver-

sions of liberation theology are at variance with the body of church teaching because of their special concept of Christ as liberator, and also because they play down the primary spiritual nature and mission of the Church. Some theorists translate sociology — especially Marxist elements — into theology and advocate violence in social activism.

Liberation theology was the subject of Vatican instructions issued in 1984 and 1986.

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1987; figures as of Jan. 1, 1987. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines. Figure for the Chaldean-rite diocese of St. Thomas the Apostle of Detroit is from the *Annuario Pontificio*, 1987, and is not included in Eastern Rite totals.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
NEW ENGLAND	85,912	2,747	Georgia	3,992	1,060
Maine, Portland	4,121	445	*Atlanta	2,764	631
New Hampshire, Manchester	5,479	120	Savannah	1,228	429
Vermont, Burlington	2,231	179	Florida	29,217	3,444
Massachusetts	45,882	1,050	*Miami	13,912	804
*Boston	29,931	568	Orlando	3,874	606
Fall River	5,555	123	Palm Beach	3,035	361
Springfield	5,082	171	Pensacola-Tallahassee	985	226
Worcester	5,214	188	St. Augustine	1,581	298
Rhode Island, Providence	7,480	202	St. Petersburg	3,781	911
Connecticut	20,719	751	Venice	2,049	238
*Hartford	12,476	381			
Bridgeport	5,053	210	EAST NORTH CENTRAL	166,137	19,050
Norwich+	3,190	160	Ohio	35,047	5,781
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	212,690	11,197	*Cincinnati	9,067	1,674
New York	110,668	4,547	Cleveland	12,121	1,944
*New York	32,370	1,331	Columbus	3,692	573
Albany	7,722	78	Steubenville	819	243
Brooklyn	23,465	650	Toledo	5,449	880
Buffalo	9,237	532	Youngstown	3,890	467
Ogdensburg	2,735	336	Indiana	12,699	2,335
Rochester	7,078	536	*Indianapolis	4,179	585
Rockville Centre	20,291	617	Evansville	1,815	411
Syracuse	7,770	467	Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,603	521
New Jersey	48,216	1,877	Gary	2,558	376
*Newark	18,483	552	Lafayette	1,544	442
Camden	7,120	430	Illinois	63,384	4,977
Metuchen	6,294	216	*Chicago	42,271	2,099
Paterson	7,147	286	Belleville	2,035	589
Trenton	9,172	393	Joliet	8,214	545
Pennsylvania	53,806	4,773	Peoria	3,298	584
*Philadelphia	20,439	1,740	Rockford	4,359	479
Allentown	4,090	142	Springfield	3,207	681
Altoona-Johnstown	2,116	280	Michigan	29,671	3,919
Erie	3,661	404	*Detroit	15,675	1,587
Greensburg	2,874	305	Gaylord	1,369	243
Harrisburg	3,807	681	Grand Rapids	3,005	383
Pittsburgh	11,359	907	Kalamazoo	1,403	351
Scranton	5,460	314	Lansing	4,082	838
SOUTH ATLANTIC	66,062	9,705	Marquette	1,534	174
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,711	350	Saginaw	2,603	343
Maryland, *Baltimore	9,023	1,185	Wisconsin	25,336	2,038
District of Columbia, *Washington+	7,452	786	*Milwaukee	11,267	771
Virginia	7,588	1,060	Green Bay	4,487	246
Arlington	4,623	419	La Crosse	4,080	396
Richmond	2,965	641	Madison	3,814	339
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1,593	611	Superior	1,688	286
North Carolina	2,815	824	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	12,863	3,763
Charlotte	1,382	475	Kentucky	6,428	1,356
Raleigh	1,453	349	*Louisville	3,367	600
South Carolina, Charleston	1,671	385	Covington	2,110	459
			Owensboro	951	297

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
Tennessee	2,335	1,021	Texas		
Memphis	922	375	Beaumont	1,650	314
Nashville	1,413	646	Brownsville	7,650	111
Alabama	2,067	806	Corpus Christi	7,264	183
*Mobile	1,124	437	Dallas	6,545	814
Birmingham	943	369	El Paso	6,574	53
Mississippi	2,033	580	Fort Worth	4,088	486
Biloxi	1,241	247	Galveston-Houston	14,686	1,220
Jackson	792	333	Lubbock	1,977	49
			San Angelo	2,623	201
			Tyler	—	—
			Victoria	2,366	113
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	69,665	9,730			
Minnesota	21,995	1,797			
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	12,530	969	MOUNTAIN	43,349	4,545
Crookston	881	112	Montana	2,852	634
Duluth	1,382	124	Great Falls	1,449	236
New Ulm	1,489	131	Helena	1,403	398
St. Cloud	3,204	146	Idaho, Boise	1,876	399
Winona	2,509	315	Wyoming, Cheyenne+	1,377	217
Iowa	10,199	1,417	Colorado	12,039	1,250
*Dubuque	4,078	583	*Denver	8,575	930
Davenport	2,298	314	Colorado Springs	1,109	157
Des Moines	1,670	297	Pueblo	2,355	163
Sioux City	2,153	223	New Mexico	7,747	578
Missouri	14,484	3,110	*Santa Fe	6,109	354
*St. Louis	9,587	1,422	Gallup+	1,045	164
Jefferson City	1,555	370	Las Cruces	593	60
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,507	814	Arizona	12,931	849
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	835	504	Phoenix	7,569	596
North Dakota	3,840	372	Tucson	5,362	253
Bismarck	1,847	140	Utah, Salt Lake City	1,845	278
Fargo	1,993	232	Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	2,682	340
South Dakota	3,752	435			
Rapid City	1,389	186			
Sioux Falls	2,363	249			
Nebraska	7,198	1,074	PACIFIC	165,299	10,556
*Omaha	4,492	612	Washington	8,885	1,634
Grand Island	1,145	169	*Seattle	5,848	1,138
Lincoln	1,561	293	Spokane	1,517	360
Kansas	8,197	1,525	Yakima	1,520	136
*Kansas City	3,409	640	Oregon	4,646	986
Dodge City	968	105	*Portland	4,004	872
Salina	1,347	229	Baker	642	114
Wichita	2,473	551	California	146,765	7,526
			*Los Angeles	69,185	2,310
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	106,308	8,050	*San Francisco	7,426	607
Arkansas, Little Rock	1,261	503	Fresno	12,353	440
Louisiana	25,684	1,841	Monterey	4,338	249
*New Orleans	9,688	648	Oakland	7,288	598
Alexandria	892	121	Orange	10,773	730
Baton Rouge	3,063	411	Sacramento	6,590	678
Houma-Thibodaux	2,402	89	San Bernardino	7,094	512
Lafayette	6,978	275	San Diego	9,131	697
Lake Charles	1,905	194	San Jose	7,095	338
Shreveport	756	103	Santa Rosa	2,187	164
Oklahoma	3,141	1,058	Stockton	3,305	203
*Oklahoma City	2,038	602	Alaska	1,470	169
Tulsa	1,103	456	*Anchorage	878	126
Texas	76,222	4,648	Fairbanks	474	24
*San Antonio	15,431	530	Juneau	118	19
Amarillo	1,118	102	Hawaii, Honolulu	3,533	241
Austin	4,250	472			

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
EASTERN RITES	3,619	279	Eastern Rites		
*Philadelphia	467	13	Newton (Melkites)	206	34
St. Nicholas	239	10	St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit (Chaldeans)	839	—
Stamford	281	6	St. George Martyr (Romanian)	45	7
St. Josaphat (Parma)	200	7	Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	64	—
*Pittsburgh	635	60	MILITARY ARCHDIOCESE	9,994	1,061
Parma	272	43			
Passaic	533	50	TOTALS 1987	941,898	60,703
Van Nuys	80	15	Totals 1986	953,323	87,996
St. Maron (Maronites)	597	34	Totals 1977	884,925	79,627

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1987. Comparisons, where given, are with figures reported in the previous edition of the *Directory*. A data-gathering change in 1987 precluded comparisons in some categories.)

Catholic Population: 52,893,217; increase, 238,309. Percent of total population, 21.84.

Jurisdictions: 34 archdioceses (includes Military Archdiocese), 152 dioceses, 1 apostolic exarchate (New York-based Armenian exarchate for U.S. and Canada).

Cardinals: 9 (4 head archiepiscopal sees in U.S., 1 in Europe; 1 is a Roman Curia official; 3 are retired). As of Sept. 1, 1987.

Archbishops: 59. Diocesan, in U.S., 34 (includes 4 cardinals and the Military Archbishop); coadjutor, 1; retired, 16 (includes 3 cardinals); outside U.S., 8 (includes 1 cardinal). As of Sept. 1, 1987.

Bishops: 388. Diocesan, in U.S., 149 (2 are titular archbishops); coadjutors, 2; exarch, 1; auxiliaries, 106; retired, 96; serving outside U.S., 34. As of Sept. 1, 1987.

Priests: 53,382. Diocesan, 34,471; religious order priests, 18,911 (does not include religious order priests assigned abroad).

Permanent Deacons: 7,981; increase, 418.

Brothers: 7,418; decrease, 11.

Sisters: 112,489; decrease, 1,169.

Seminarians: 9,556. Diocesan seminarians, 5,138; religious order seminarians, 3,418.

Infant Baptisms: 941,898; decrease, 11,425.

Converts: 80,703; decrease, 7,293.

Marriages: 342,440; decrease, 5,860.

Deaths: 430,352; decrease, 16,530.

Parishes: 19,546; increase, 233.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 76.

Religious Seminaries: 163.

Colleges and Universities: 238; decrease, 5. Students, 556,337; increase, 10,876.

High Schools: 1,408; decrease, 10. Students, 754,714; decrease, 12,030.

Elementary Schools: 7,772; decrease, 93. Students, 2,030,598; decrease, 68,781.

Teachers: 169,946; decrease, 737. Priests, 3,738 (decrease, 498); brothers, 2,265 (decrease, 226); scholastics, 199 (increase, 38); sisters, 26,574 (decrease, 1,064); laity, 137,170 (increase, 1,013).

Public School students in Religious Instruction Programs: 3,861,040; decrease, 73,806. High school students, 888,452 (increase, 57,321); elementary school students, 2,972,588 (decrease, 131,127).

Hospitals: 645; patients treated, 37,119,874.

Dispensaries: 165; patients treated, 1,246,820.

Homes for Special Care: 487; patients treated, 114,070.

Child Welfare Centers: 743; total assisted, 63,782.

Nurseries: 217; total assisted, 19,047.

Special Social Centers: 1,403; total assisted, 2,523,839.

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat (*cathedra*). He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest-ranking church in the world.

(Archdioceses are indicated by asterisk.)

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.

Alexandria, La.: St. Francis Xavier.

Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.

Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Al-

toona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).

Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.

Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.

Arlington, Va.: St. Thomas More.

Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.

Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).

Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.

Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).

Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.

Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).

Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.

Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.

The Caucus develops programs of spiritual, theological, educational and ministerial growth for its members, to counteract the effects of institutionalized racism within the Church and American society. A bimonthly newsletter is published.

The NBCCC office is located at 1419 V St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Bishops

There were eleven black bishops in 1987: Bishop Joseph L. Howze, head of the Diocese of Biloxi, and Auxiliary Bishops Joseph A. Francis, S.V.D., of Newark, Eugene A. Marino, S.S.J., of Washington, Harold R. Perry, S.V.D., of New Orleans, James P. Lyke, O.F.M., of Cleveland, Emerson Moore of New York, Moses Anderson of Detroit, Wilton D. Gregory of Chicago, J. Terry Steib, S.V.D., of St. Louis, John H. Ricard, S.S.J., of Bal-

timore and Carl Fisher, S.S.J., of Los Angeles.

Josephite Pastoral Center

The Josephite Pastoral Center was established in September, 1968, as an educational and pastoral service agency for the Josephites in their mission work, specifically in the black community. St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart, the sponsoring body, has about 185 priests and 20 brothers in 80 mostly southern parishes in 18 dioceses.

The staff of the center includes Father John G. Harfmann, S.S.J., director, and Maria M. Lannon, associate director. The center is located at St. Joseph Seminary, 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Various dioceses have agencies like New York's Office of Black Ministry for pastoral and related service to the black community.

TABLE

(Source: *Statistical Profile of Black Catholics, 1984*, published by the Josephite Pastoral Center, 1200 Varnum St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.)

State	Black Cath. Population	Total Black Pop.	Cath. Pct. Black Pop.	Minnesota	6,230	53,344	11.7
Alabama	15,500	996,335	1.6	Mississippi	9,731	887,206	1.1
Alaska	350	13,643	2.6	Missouri	50,625	514,276	9.8
Arizona	1,184	73,718	1.6	Montana	55	1,786	3.1
Arkansas	1,600	373,768	.4	Nebraska	1,255	48,390	2.6
California	102,895	1,819,281	5.7	Nevada	1,800	50,999	3.5
Colorado	4,235	101,703	4.2	New Hampshire	250	3,990	6.3
Connecticut	10,774	217,465	5.0	New Jersey	25,433	925,068	2.7
Delaware	2,000	154,086	1.3	New Mexico	770	25,276	3.0
District of Columbia	75,000	779,487	9.6	New York	205,500	2,401,974	8.6
Florida	82,880	1,342,688	6.2	North Carolina	4,684	1,318,857	.4
Georgia	12,000	1,465,181	.8	North Dakota	175	2,568	6.8
Hawaii	100	17,364	.6	Ohio	20,754	1,076,748	1.9
Idaho	50	2,716	1.6	Oklahoma	9,900	204,674	4.4
Illinois	113,550	1,675,398	6.8	Oregon	3,025	37,060	8.2
Indiana	15,076	414,785	3.6	Pennsylvania	49,717	1,046,810	4.7
Iowa	956	41,700	2.3	Rhode Island	2,758	27,564	10.0
Kansas	9,107	126,127	7.2	South Carolina	7,000	948,623	.7
Kentucky	9,243	259,477	3.6	South Dakota	120	2,144	5.6
Louisiana	210,799	1,238,242	17.0	Tennessee	10,000	725,942	1.4
Maine	100	3,128	3.2	Texas	71,397	1,710,175	4.2
Maryland	25,074	569,328	4.4	Utah	200	9,225	2.2
Massachusetts	27,108	221,279	12.3	Vermont	53	1,135	4.7
Michigan	62,785	1,199,023	5.2	Virginia	10,500	1,008,668	1.0
				Washington	4,812	105,574	4.6
				West Virginia	700	65,051	1.1
				Wisconsin	15,093	182,592	8.3
				Wyoming	100	3,364	3.0
				TOTALS 1984	1,294,103	26,495,023	4.9
				Totals 1975	916,854	22,549,815	4.0

HISPANICS

U.S. Census Bureau figures indicate that there were 16,940,000 persons of Hispanic origin in the United States in 1985. (Not counted were undocumented Hispanic aliens estimated to number between three and six million in 1978; another estimate, as of 1984, placed the number between two and four million.)

Between 1970 and 1980, there was a nationwide increase of 5,037,440 persons.

Regional increases for the same period were: Northeast, 709,381 for a total of 2,604,261; North Central, 228,144 for a total of 1,276,405; South, 1,707,365 for a total of 4,473,172; West, 2,884,291 for a total of 6,252,045.

Most persons of Hispanic origin in the United States have been baptized in the Catholic Church and comprise, probably, between 25 and 30 per cent of the Catholic population.

Delsea Dr., Westville Grove, N.J. 08093. Nursing work and related fields.

Little Brothers of Jesus: Generalate, London, England; U.S. foundation, 2833 Cochrane, Detroit, Mich. 48216.

Little Brothers of St. Francis, O.S.F.: Founded 1970 in Archdiocese of Boston. General fraternity, 785-789 Parker St., Roxbury (Boston), Mass. 02120. Combine contemplative life with evangelical street ministry

Marist Brothers, F.M.S.: Founded 1817, in France, by Bl. Marcellin Champagnat. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy. Educational, social, catechetical work.

Esopus Province, 1241 Kennedy Blvd., Bayonne, N.J. 07002 (office).

Poughkeepsie Province, 38 N. Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601.

Mercy, Brothers of, F.M.M.: Founded 1856, in Germany. General motherhouse, Montabaur, Germany. American headquarters, 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence, N.Y. 14031. Hospital work.

Mercy, Brothers of Our Lady of, C.F.M.M.: Founded 1844, in The Netherlands by Abp. J. Zwijssen. Generalate, Tilburg, The Netherlands; U.S. region, 7140 Ramsgate Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045.

Patrician Brothers (Brothers of St. Patrick), F.S.P.: Founded 1808, in Ireland, by Bishop Daniel Delaney; U.S. novitiate, 7820 Bolsa Ave., Midway City, Calif. 92655. Educational work.

Pius X, Brothers of St.: Founded 1952, at La Crosse, Wis., by Bishop John P. Treacy. Motherhouse, 3710 East Ave. S., La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Education.

Presentation Brothers of Mary, F.P.M.: Founded 1802, at Waterford, Ireland, by Edmund Ignatius Rice. General motherhouse, Cork, Ireland. U.S. foundation (Canadian Province), 368 S. Elsworth, Marshall, Mo. 65340.

Rosary, Brothers of the Holy, F.S.R.: Founded 1956, in U.S., Motherhouse and novitiate, 1725 S. McCarran Blvd., Reno, Nev. 89502.

Sacred Heart, Brothers of the, S.C.: Founded 1821, in France, by Rev. Andre Coindre. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy. Educational work.

New Orleans Province (1847), P.O. Box 89, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520.

New England Province (1945), Rt. 98, R.R. 1, Pascoag, R.I. 02859.

New York Province (1960), P.O. Box 68, Belvidere, N.J. 07823.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio*. Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1986, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (18,362)	26,617
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (13,521)	20,037
Salesians (10,954)	17,233
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,302)	11,953
Benedictines (5,753)	9,357
Brothers of Christian Schools	9,177
Dominicans (5,156)	6,769
Redemptorists (4,718)	6,474
Marist Brothers	6,352
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,248)	5,731
Society of the Divine Word (3,358)	5,504
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,641)	4,127
Vincentians (3,464)	3,854
Holy Spirit, Congregation (2,833)	3,604
Discalced Carmelites (2,338)	3,500
Augustinians (2,613)	3,374
Claretians (1,904)	2,964
Passionists (2,200)	2,855
Trappists (1,338)	2,834
Missionaries of Africa (2,388)	2,761
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,875)	2,646
Christian Brothers	2,520
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart	
of Jesus (1,766)	2,480
Pallottines (1,499)	2,206
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,498)	2,039
Holy Cross, Congregation (914)	2,005
Marianists (598)	1,935

Combonian Missionaries of the	
Heart of Jesus (1,300)	1,891
Marists (1,482)	1,811
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (62)	1,775
Hospitallers of St. John of God (131)	1,630
Piarists (1,256)	1,584
Carmelites of BVM (939)	1,549
Brothers of Christian Instruction	
of Ploermel (4)	1,517
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart	
of Mary (Missionhurst) (1,196)	1,495
Sacred Hearts, Congregation	
(Picpus) (1,144)	1,395
Cistercians (Common Observance)	
(830)	1,378
Premonstratensians (982)	1,342
Brothers of Christian Instruction	
of St. Gabriel (31)	1,323
Montfort Missionaries (973)	1,263
Salvatorians (816)	1,253
Augustinians (Recollects) (975)	1,252
Society of African Missions (1,105)	1,239
Society of St. Paul (552)	1,149
Servants of Mary (862)	1,139
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (771)	1,133
Little Workers of Divine Providence (768)	1,125
Assumptionists (905)	1,119
Viatorians (429)	1,060
Missionaries of Holy Family (727)	1,049
Ministers of Sick (Camillians) (639)	1,026
Consolata Missionaries (793)	994
LaSalette Missionaries (628)	933
Legionaries of Christ (187)	922
Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (597)	894
Xaverian Missionaries (686)	885
Canons Regular of St. Augustine (678)	870
Mill Hill Missionaries (756)	869

Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (657)	868	Order of St. Basil the Great	
Columbans (793)	859	(Basilians of St. Josaphat) (1983) (286)	407
Maryknollers (706)	826	Xaverian Brothers	397
Brothers of Charity (Ghent)	792	Carthusians (198)	393
Mercedarians (522)	780	Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (235)	361
Scalabrinians (600)	770	Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (149)	334
Congregation of St. Joseph (553)	734	Rogationists (187)	312
Missionaries of the Most Precious		Bethlehem Missionaries (232)	297
Blood (550)	681	Paulists (236)	277
Pontifical Institute for Foreign		Little Brothers of Jesus (77)	272
Missions (568)	629	Brothers of St. Patrick	211
Brothers of the Immaculate		Vocationist Fathers (161)	200
Conception (6)	597	Atonement Friars (125)	197
Missionaries of St. Francis		Josephites (St. Joseph's Society of	
de Sales of Annecy (327)	590	the Sacred Heart—S.S.J.) (162)	184
Trinitarians (385)	586	Presentation Brothers (1984)	178
Eudists (433)	582	Missionary Servants of the Most Holy	
Brothers of Our Lady Mother		Trinity (1984) (121)	169
of Mercy	560	Sons of the Holy Family (124)	164
Servants of Charity (362)	536	Alexian Brothers (2)	161
Crosier Fathers and Brothers (406)	533	Theatines (99)	155
Paris Foreign Mission Society (519)	521	Josephites (C.J.) (111)	153
Society of Christ (290)	490	Bros. of Poor of St. Francis (4)	127
Resurrection, Congregation of (343)	481	Basilian Salvatorian Fathers (1977) (84)	121
Sulpicians (473)	473	Glenmary Missioners (68)	111
Barnabites (346)	472	Brothers of Mercy	96
Somascan Fathers (306)	457	Society of St. Edmund (82)	97
St. Patrick's Mission Society (384)	439	Camaldolese (30)	85
Oratorians (329)	435	Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (39)	78
Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (402)	434	Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3)	73
Mariannhill Missionaries (252)	425	Brothers of the Good Shepherd	72
Marian Fathers and Brothers (220)	424	Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno	
Oblates of St. Joseph (274)	419	Fathers) (33)	41
Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (330)	416	Servants of Holy Paraclete (29)	35
Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes	413	Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (19)	22
Rosminians (297)	408	Fathers of Mercy (7)	14

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: *Official Catholic Directory*; *Catholic Almanac* survey.)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in U.S., 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; U.S. headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in U.S., by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in U.S., 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; U.S. headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in U.S., 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; U.S. address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in U.S., by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, S.A.A.:

Founded 1903, in Canada; in U.S., 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; U.S. provincialate, 214 E. 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in U.S., 1919. Generalate, Paris, France; North American province, 21 Otsego Rd., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; U.S. province, 316 Lincoln St., Worcester, Mass. 01605. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Augustinian Cloistered Nuns, O.S.A.: Established in Spain in 13th century; U.S. foundation, Convent of Our Mother of Good Counsel, 4328 W. Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Augustinian Sisters, Servants of Jesus and Mary, Congregation of, As.S.J.M.: Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. foundation, St. John School, Brandenburg, Ky. 40108.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY OF THE CHURCH

UNITED STATES OVERSEAS MISSIONARIES

Data on U.S. overseas missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.

Field Distribution, 1987

Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.

Africa: 971 (482 men, 489 women). Largest groups in Kenya, 193; Tanzania, 153; Ghana, 94; Zambia, 75; Liberia, 51.

Near East: 76 (54 men, 22 women). Largest groups in Israel, 37; Egypt, 22; Lebanon, 5.

Far East: 1,335 (890 men, 445 women). Largest groups in Philippines, 343; Japan, 285; Taiwan, 168; Korea, 127; India, 89; Hong Kong, 85.

Oceania: 635 (324 men, 311 women). Largest groups in Hawaii, 206; Papua New Guinea, 196; Australia, 65; Caroline Islands, 55; Mariana Islands, 47; Samoa, 15.

Europe: 27 (14 men, 13 women). Largest groups in Sweden, 8; Finland, 8; Denmark, 6.

North America: 283 (133 men, 150 women). Largest groups in Alaska, 154; Canada, 125.

Caribbean Islands: 499 (264 men, 235 women). Largest groups in Puerto Rico, 190; Jamaica, 113; Dominican Republic, 54; Bahamas, 48; Haiti, 45.

Central America: 762 (432 men, 330 women). Largest groups in Mexico, 236; Guatemala, 185.

South America: 1,485 (756 men, 729 women). Largest groups in Peru, 457; Brazil, 419; Bolivia, 214; Chile, 170.

TOTAL: 6,073 (3,349 men, 2,724 women).

Men Religious, 1987

Ninety mission-sending groups had 3,017 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 507 in 42 countries; largest group, 78 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Missionaries: 506 in 27 countries; largest group, 50 in Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 205 in 29 countries; largest group, 57 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 157 in 17 countries; largest group, 50 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 133 in 7 countries; largest group, 52 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 134 in 16 countries; largest group, 26 in Brazil.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 134 in 12 countries; largest group, 32 in Papua New Guinea.

Marianists: 102 in 13 countries; largest group, 28 in Hawaii.

Congregation of Holy Cross: 96 in 14 countries; largest group, 27 in Bangladesh.

Benedictines: 82 in 14 countries; largest group, 20 in Guatemala.

Columbans: 66 in 12 countries; largest group, 26 in the Philippines.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 58 in 9 countries; largest group, 14 in Canada.

Dominicans: 58 in 12 countries; largest group, 13 in Pakistan.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 52 in 16 countries; largest group, 14 in the Philippines.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 45 in 8 countries; largest group, 20 in Tanzania.

Passionists: 43 in 8 countries; largest group, 17 in the Philippines.

La Salette Missionaries: 38 in 8 countries; largest group, 13 in Argentina.

Vincentians: 38 in 8 countries; largest group, 17 in Panama.

Congregation of Christian Brothers: 30 in 5 countries; largest group, 14 in Peru.

Marist Fathers: 29 in 9 countries; largest group, 10 in Hawaii.

Augustinians: 28 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Peru.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 26 in 4 countries; largest group, 19 in Papua New Guinea.

Salesians: 24 in 10 countries; largest group, 8 in Canada.

Marist Brothers: 23 in 6 countries; largest group, 9 in the Philippines.

Missionaries of Africa: 21 in 10 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Ghana, Malawi, and Zambia.

Comboni Missionaries: 19 in 7 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Kenya and Sudan.

Society of the Precious Blood: 19 in 3 countries; largest groups, 9 each in Chile and Peru.

Sixty-three other mission-sending institutes had 18 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1987

Two hundred diocesan priests from 92 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1987.

The largest groups were from Boston (19 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (7 in 2 countries).

Sixty of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle, founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is Rev. Msgr. John J. Moriarty, 24 Clark St., Boston, Mass. 02109.

Thirty-seven other diocesan priests in overseas assignments were working as Priest Associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1987

Two hundred and 46 mission-sending groups had 2,505 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 379 in 25 countries; largest group, 49 in Hawaii.

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 112 in 18 countries; largest groups, 13 each in Guatemala and Puerto Rico.

Marist Sisters: 72 in 12 countries; largest group, 14 in Papua New Guinea.

Daughters of Charity: 60 in 12 countries; largest group, 25 in Bolivia.

Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet: 56 in 5 countries; largest group, 26 in Hawaii.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 54 in 9 countries; largest group, 15 in Kenya.

Medical Mission Sisters: 52 in 13 countries; largest group, 15 in Ghana.

Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 42 in 2 countries; largest group, 29 in Peru.

Sisters of the Holy Cross: 42 in 6 countries; largest group, 16 in Brazil.

Benedictine Sisters: 41 in 12 countries; largest group, 11 in Colombia.

Ursulines of the Roman Union: 35 in 13 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.

U.S. OVERSEAS MISSIONARIES, 1960-1987

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	215	3731	901	3706	201	549	9303
1968	282	3727	869	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	220	3084	639	2916	101	458	7418
1975	197	3023	669	2850	65	344	7148
1976	193	2961	691	2840	68	257	7010
1977	182	2882	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2830	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	592	2568	50	258	6455
1980	188	2750	592	2592	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	43	234	6324
1982	178	2668	578	2560	44	217	6245
1983	174	2668	569	2540	48	247	6246
1984	187	2603	549	2492	40	223	6134
1985	171	2500	558	2505	30	292	6056
1986	204	2473	532	2481	30	317	6037
1987	200	2394	570	2505	53	351	6073

+ A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.

*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1987

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	992	93	224	967	537	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	846	69	220	1056	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	728	1889	7656
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	252	698	734	1669	7148
1976	1042	1757	68	795	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1003	1659	62	784	34	296	629	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	339	593	705	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	65	743	37	332	562	686	1545	6455
1980	909	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1556	6393
1981	946	1529	70	696	36	315	511	693	1528	6324
1982	956	1501	62	673	32	319	522	669	1511	6245
1983	990	1468	68	640	34	346	517	650	1533	6246
1984	967	1420	84	644	29	329	513	650	1498	6134
1985	986	1366	78	650	31	312	500	692	1441	6056
1986	944	1356	73	631	28	306	495	743	1461	6037
1987	971	1335	76	635	27	283	499	762	1485	6073

- Franciscan Missionaries of Mary:** 33 in 18 countries; largest group, 4 in Liberia.
- Religious of the Sacred Heart:** 32 in 13 countries; largest group, 10 in Japan.
- Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.:** 31 in 8 countries; largest group, 11 in Jamaica.
- Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth:** 28 in 4 countries; largest group, 16 in Australia.
- Servants of the Holy Spirit:** 27 in 8 countries; largest group, 7 in Ghana.
- Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order (Syracuse):** 27 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Hawaii.
- Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd:** 26 in 7 countries; largest group, 10 in Hong Kong.
- Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Monroe):** 25 in 9 countries; largest group, 5 in Puerto Rico.
- Franciscan Sisters of Allegany:** 23 in 2 countries; largest group, 16 in Jamaica.
- Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood):** 22 in 4 countries; largest group, 18 in Puerto Rico.
- Sisters of Notre Dame:** 22 in 2 countries; 11 each in India and Papua New Guinea.
- Sisters of the Assumption B.V.M.:** 22 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Canada.
- Little Sisters of the Poor:** 19 in 13 countries; largest group, 4 in India.
- Adorers of the Blood of Christ:** 19 in 4 countries; largest group, 10 in Bolivia.

Two hundred and 21 other mission-sending institutes had 17 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1987

Three hundred and 51 lay volunteers of 39 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1987.

- Maryknoll Lay Missioners:** 91 in 18 countries; largest group, 21 in Venezuela.
- Jesuit Volunteer Corps:** 35 in Alaska.
- Jesuit International Volunteers:** 33 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in the Caroline Islands.
- Lay Mission Helpers:** 22 in 7 countries; largest group, 10 in Papua New Guinea.
- Volunteer Missionary Movement:** 21 in 6 countries; largest groups, 5 each in Uganda, Papua New Guinea, and Kenya.
- Holy Cross Associates:** 13 in 3 countries; largest group, 7 in Chile.
- Dominican Apostolic Volunteers:** 13 in 2 countries; larger group, 12 in the Bahamas.
- Society of Our Lady of the Most Holy Trinity:** 10 in 2 countries; larger group, 8 in Belize.
- Covenant House:** 9 in 2 countries; larger group, 5 in Guatemala.
- Mission Doctors Association:** 9 in 2 countries; larger group, 5 in Papua New Guinea.
- Salesian Lay Mission Volunteers:** 9 in 4 countries; largest groups, 3 each in Bolivia and Peru.
- Frontier Apostolate:** 8 in Canada.
- Diocese of Davenport:** 8 in 4 countries; largest group, 4 in Mexico.
- Catholic Medical Mission Board:** 4 in 3 countries; largest group, 2 in Papua New Guinea. (This figure represents those whose term of service was

for at least one year. In addition, 53 short-term volunteers served in 8 countries during the year.)

The other twenty-five sponsoring organizations had 7 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council.

According to existing bylaws approved by the general assembly May 25, 1982, the USCMA is "open to all those who seek to promote global mission in community with others. It is envisioned to be an experience of the renewed Church, in which all members are equal. The methods of decision-making, of financial support, and of committee service reflect the underlying ecclesiology." The purpose of the association is the "promotion of global mission. Its primary focus is cross-cultural mission, with special emphasis on international justice."

Typical activities of the association are educational efforts related to the Church's teaching about its missionary nature, sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor, liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches, training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, and general mission animation. The USCMA is responsible for gathering and publishing annual statistical data on U.S. missionary personnel overseas. It publishes the data in the annual, *Mission Handbook*. Ten times a year, the association publishes *Mission Intercom*, a newsletter with brief information on the life and activities of the Church in the six continents.

The president of the association is Rev. John P. Fischer and the executive director is Rev. Joseph R. Lang, M.M. The office is located at 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

APPALACHIA COMMITTEE

The 600-member Catholic Committee of Appalachia consists of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons engaged in pastoral and social justice ministry in the 13-state region. Appalachia has been defined by Congress as including all of West Virginia and parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The committee is the Catholic Caucus of the Commission on Religious in Appalachia, an interfaith group.

Address: P.O. Box 953, Whiteburg, Ky 41858.

Bishop William A. Hughes of Covington said May 18, 1985, that the 10th anniversary of a pastoral letter on powerlessness in Appalachia called for a "rededication" to the poor of the region. The original appeal, together with a wide range of other subjects, was contained in "This Land Is Home to Me: A Pastoral Letter on Powerlessness in Appalachia," issued by the bishops of the region.

Shared and Released Time

In a shared time program of education, students enrolled in Catholic or other church-related schools take some courses (e.g., religion, social studies, fine arts) in their own schools and others (e.g., science, mathematics, industrial arts) in public schools. Such a program has been given serious consideration in recent years by Catholic and other educators. Its constitutionality has not been seriously challenged, but practical problems — relating to teacher and student schedules, transpor-

tation, adjustment to new programs, and other factors — are knotty.

Several million children of elementary and high school age of all denominations have the opportunity of receiving religious instruction on released time. Under released time programs they are permitted to leave their public schools during school hours to attend religious instruction classes held off the public school premises. They are released at the request of their parents. Public school authorities merely provide for their dismissal, and take no part in the program.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1987; figures as of Jan. 1, 1987. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	26	59,157	117	65,683	518	126,031
Maine, Portland	1	553	3	979	21	4,607
New Hampshire, Manchester	5	5,148	6	2,279	28	6,871
Vermont, Burlington	3	2,970	3	997	11	2,244
Massachusetts	9	30,045	64	37,428	237	63,222
*Boston	4	19,685	48	23,830	158	40,432
Fall River	1	2,800	4	6,274	24	6,911
Springfield	1	890	4	3,194	33	10,017
Worcester	3	6,670	8	4,130	22	5,862
Rhode Island, Providence	2	7,602	11	6,079	62	14,601
Connecticut	6	12,839	30	17,921	159	34,466
*Hartford	3	2,625	15	9,109	92	19,423
Bridgeport	2	10,126	10	5,678	46	10,949
Norwich	1	88	5	3,134	21	4,114
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	64	179,086	339	226,540	1,997	570,581
New York	30	99,050	148	93,666	864	252,065
*New York	12	53,559	63	34,519	268	79,868
Albany	4	7,260	11	3,966	54	12,839
Brooklyn	2	20,084	22	24,541	173	71,623
Buffalo	6	11,979	20	8,220	121	25,148
Ogdensburg	2	721	3	769	25	4,575
Rochester	—	—	8	5,443	75	17,894
Rockville Centre	2	2,922	13	12,778	88	29,651
Syracuse	2	2,525	8	3,030	60	10,467
New Jersey	7	16,317	86	64,661	434	118,278
*Newark	4	13,947	40	19,303	189	50,464
Camden	—	—	14	25,391	65	17,030
Metuchen	—	—	9	4,718	52	13,049
Paterson	2	1,036	13	5,366	65	15,519
Trenton	1	1,334	10	9,883	63	22,216
Pennsylvania	27	63,719	105	68,213	699	200,238
*Philadelphia	11	29,641	43	41,606	264	104,665
Allentown	2	2,179	10	4,398	64	13,399
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,261	3	1,548	35	6,978
Erie	3	6,503	9	3,464	47	12,419
Greensburg	2	2,041	2	1,225	46	7,884
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,294	50	11,349
Pittsburgh	3	9,487	17	7,401	136	31,924
Scranton	4	11,607	11	4,277	57	11,620
SOUTH ATLANTIC	15	42,356	122	59,715	538	147,260
Delaware, Wilmington	—	—	8	4,615	30	9,574
Maryland, *Baltimore	4	9,655	23	10,941	86	24,686
District of Columbia, *Washington	3	19,322	23	10,503	83	21,640

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Virginia	2	2,597	15	5,647	57	15,466
Arlington	2	2,597	5	3,616	30	9,293
Richmond	—	—	10	2,031	27	6,173
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1	1,030	9	1,893	32	5,336
North Carolina	2	1,185	3	1,187	32	7,376
Charlotte	2	1,185	2	908	15	3,785
Raleigh	—	—	1	279	17	3,591
South Carolina, Charleston	—	—	4	1,388	29	5,081
Georgia	—	—	7	4,016	30	9,059
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,892	14	4,442
Savannah	—	—	5	2,124	16	4,617
Florida	3	8,567	30	19,525	159	49,042
*Miami	2	7,446	12	9,242	53	19,350
Orlando	—	—	4	1,940	26	6,983
Palm Beach	—	—	3	2,638	17	4,659
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	453	9	2,374
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,337	16	4,980
St. Petersburg	1	1,121	5	2,813	30	8,508
Venice	—	—	3	1,102	8	2,188
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	54	127,365	301	174,569	2,056	543,614
Ohio	11	25,804	85	51,099	500	153,561
*Cincinnati	4	15,475	22	15,476	121	37,846
Cleveland	3	5,802	26	17,839	162	55,971
Columbus	1	1,182	13	5,289	53	13,030
Steubenville	1	1,227	3	889	17	2,794
Toledo	1	805	15	8,063	92	31,406
Youngstown	1	1,313	6	3,543	55	12,514
Indiana	10	17,200	27	12,497	201	44,495
*Indianapolis	3	1,935	12	4,804	71	14,916
Evansville	—	—	5	1,834	29	4,780
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	13,480	4	2,764	43	11,552
Gary	1	935	4	2,613	38	9,810
Lafayette	1	850	2	482	20	3,437
Illinois	16	45,459	95	66,438	626	183,626
*Chicago	10	35,982	58	47,381	357	119,851
Belleville	1	1,067	4	2,018	50	8,598
Joliet	3	6,581	9	6,591	61	17,795
Peoria	—	—	8	3,527	49	12,727
Rockford	—	—	8	4,021	45	11,569
Springfield	2	1,829	8	2,900	64	13,086
Michigan	8	17,212	63	30,090	329	84,850
*Detroit	5	13,674	43	22,032	157	50,805
Gaylord	—	—	4	645	20	3,033
Grand Rapids	1	2,648	4	2,361	46	8,845
Kalamazoo	1	890	3	822	21	4,310
Lansing	1	—	6	3,325	40	10,388
Marquette	—	—	—	—	11	1,915
Saginaw	—	—	3	905	34	5,554
Wisconsin	9	21,690	31	14,445	400	77,082
*Milwaukee	5	17,654	13	8,487	166	37,571
Green Bay	2	2,264	9	2,854	93	16,845
La Crosse	1	992	7	2,235	75	11,696
Madison	1	780	2	869	46	7,783
Superior	—	—	—	—	20	3,187
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	8,030	51	22,143	266	60,534
Kentucky	5	5,523	25	11,929	144	34,414
*Louisville	3	3,664	10	7,119	73	18,932
Covington	1	1,150	11	3,360	49	10,771
Owensboro	1	709	4	1,450	22	4,711

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Tennessee	2	1,502	10	4,340	39	9,370
Memphis	1	1,209	5	2,280	15	3,995
Nashville	1	293	5	2,060	24	5,375
Alabama	1	1,005	6	2,870	49	11,248
*Mobile	1	1,005	3	1,667	26	6,351
Birmingham	—	—	3	1,203	23	4,897
Mississippi	—	—	10	3,004	34	5,502
Biloxi	—	—	6	2,311	16	3,272
Jackson	—	—	4	693	18	2,230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	34	60,404	160	58,830	899	188,445
Minnesota	9	21,130	25	10,641	223	46,418
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	13,893	14	8,098	111	28,007
Crookston	—	—	1	120	10	1,608
Duluth	1	1,449	—	—	14	1,800
New Ulm	—	—	3	506	25	3,709
St. Cloud	3	3,815	3	831	37	6,568
Winona	2	1,973	4	1,086	26	4,726
Iowa	7	9,501	29	9,755	150	30,293
*Dubuque	3	4,216	11	3,867	58	13,753
Davenport	3	4,092	7	1,369	37	4,990
Des Moines	—	—	2	1,746	19	4,144
Sioux City	1	1,193	9	2,773	36	7,406
Missouri	6	15,936	45	21,646	277	64,421
*St. Louis	4	11,542	32	16,523	178	45,412
Jefferson City	—	—	2	855	35	5,759
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	4,394	8	3,614	42	10,667
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	654	22	2,583
North Dakota	2	1,331	6	1,734	32	4,087
Bismarck	1	1,180	5	1,315	18	1,699
Fargo	1	151	1	419	14	2,388
South Dakota	2	1,070	5	1,463	26	4,352
Rapid City	—	—	2	433	3	673
Sioux Falls	2	1,070	3	1,030	23	3,679
Nebraska	2	7,179	33	8,034	95	18,949
*Omaha	2	7,179	20	5,816	64	13,577
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,057	7	946
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,161	24	4,426
Kansas	6	4,257	17	5,557	96	19,925
*Kansas City	3	2,282	8	3,093	41	9,832
Dodge City	1	679	—	—	12	1,575
Salina	1	531	5	855	12	2,068
Wichita	1	765	4	1,609	31	6,450
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	11	21,635	122	46,378	499	141,330
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	7	1,851	33	5,654
Louisiana	3	7,760	60	26,672	201	73,279
*New Orleans	3	7,760	28	17,320	95	40,512
Alexandria	—	—	3	619	9	2,326
Baton Rouge	—	—	8	2,866	29	11,969
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,166	12	4,059
Lafayette	—	—	12	3,073	32	9,664
Lake Charles	—	—	2	537	10	2,332
Shreveport	—	—	4	1,091	14	2,417
Oklahoma	1	325	4	1,970	30	6,524
*Oklahoma City	1	325	2	764	16	3,000
Tulsa	—	—	2	1,206	14	3,524
Texas	7	13,550	51	15,885	235	55,873
*San Antonio	4	6,782	10	3,135	50	12,169
Amarillo	—	—	1	102	8	1,312
Austin	1	2,534	3	496	17	2,997
Beaumont	—	—	1	513	9	1,696

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Texas						
Brownsville	—	—	2	838	8	1,953
Corpus Christi	—	—	6	1,345	22	5,131
Dallas	1	2,540	8	2,814	30	8,583
El Paso	—	—	3	1,018	12	3,990
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,520	14	3,962
Galveston-Houston	1	1,694	9	3,603	47	10,354
Lubbock	—	—	—	—	3	545
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	3	749
Tyler	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	—	—	4	501	12	2,432
MOUNTAIN	5	9,259	35	13,753	190	42,056
Montana	2	2,556	4	822	20	2,979
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,151	2	438	16	2,267
Helena	1	1,405	2	384	4	712
Idaho, Boise	1	48	1	397	13	1,669
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	1	167	6	1,068
Colorado	1	5,405	9	2,825	48	11,809
*Denver	1	5,405	6	2,392	37	9,477
Colorado Springs	—	—	1	264	5	1,144
Pueblo	—	—	2	169	6	1,188
New Mexico	1	1,250	6	2,011	37	6,879
*Santa Fe	1	1,250	4	1,834	21	4,767
Gallup	—	—	2	177	10	1,577
Las Cruces	—	—	—	—	6	535
Arizona	—	—	10	4,959	46	11,838
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,472	25	7,437
Tucson	—	—	4	1,487	21	4,401
Utah, Salt Lake City	—	—	2	1,099	9	2,607
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	2	1,473	11	3,207
PACIFIC	21	48,625	156	86,550	767	204,804
Washington	3	8,258	10	6,281	80	11,834
*Seattle	2	4,984	8	5,252	56	7,441
Spokane	1	3,274	2	1,029	17	2,932
Yakima	—	—	—	—	7	1,461
Oregon	2	4,991	9	3,244	49	8,875
*Portland	2	4,991	8	3,129	45	8,168
Baker	—	—	1	115	4	707
California	15	34,365	127	73,222	605	174,791
*Los Angeles	5	8,765	57	35,344	230	69,887
*San Francisco	3	6,786	18	9,038	70	21,674
Fresno	—	—	2	1,156	24	5,337
Monterey	—	—	5	1,890	14	2,874
Oakland	3	4,279	10	6,143	57	15,320
Orange	1	100	5	3,987	36	13,068
Sacramento	—	—	9	3,518	43	10,669
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,182	32	8,148
San Diego	1	6,600	5	3,155	44	13,310
San Jose	2	7,835	6	4,757	29	8,546
Santa Rosa	—	—	6	1,818	14	2,887
Stockton	—	—	2	1,234	12	3,071
Alaska	—	—	2	205	4	730
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	265
Fairbanks	—	—	2	205	1	370
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	95
Hawaii, Honolulu	1	1,011	8	3,590	29	8,574
EASTERN RITES	1	420	5	553	42	5,943
*Philadelphia	1	420	1	360	13	1,543
St. Nicholas (Chicago)	—	—	1	—	2	480

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
EASTERN RITES						
Stamford	—	—	3	193	6	594
St. Josaphat (Parma)	—	—	—	—	2	446
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,244
Parma	—	—	—	—	4	622
Passaic	—	—	—	—	5	559
Van Nuys	—	—	—	—	1	33
St. Maron (Maronites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton (Melkites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas Apostle of Detroit (Chaldeans)	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George Martyr (Romanian)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	3	422
MILITARY ARCHDIOCESE	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1987	238	556,337	1,408	754,714	7,772	2,030,598
Totals 1986	243	545,461	1,418	766,744	7,865	2,099,379
Totals 1977	241	442,770	1,601	890,062	8,375	2,478,229

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1987, 1986 and 1977 was reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1987.

Schools and Students

Colleges and Universities: 238 (5 less than 1986; 3 less than 1977).

College and University Students: 556,337 (10,876 more than 1986; 113,567 more than 1977).

High Schools: 1,408 (10 less than 1986; 193 less than 1977).

High School Students: 754,714 (12,030 less than 1986; 135,348 less than 1977).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 888,452 (57,321 more than 1986; 179,404 less than 1977).

Elementary Schools: 7,772 (93 less than 1986; 603 less than 1977).

Elementary School Students: 2,030,598 (68,781 less than 1986; 447,631 less than 1977).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 2,972,588 (131,127 less than 1986; 875,620 less than 1977).

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Listed below are institutions of higher learning established under Catholic auspices. Some of them are now independent.

Information includes: name of each institution; indication of male (m), female (w), coeducational (c) student body; name of founding group or group with which the institution is affiliated; year of foundation; number of students, in parentheses.

Albertus Magnus College (c): 700 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Dominican Sisters; 1925 (500).

Teachers

Lay Teachers: 137,170 (1,013 more than 1986; 29,314 more than 1977).

Sisters: 26,574 (1,064 less than 1986; 23,547 less than 1977).

Priests: 3,738 (498 less than 1986; 2,271 less than 1977).

Brothers: 2,265 (226 less than 1986; 1,272 less than 1977).

Scholastics: 199 (38 more than 1986; 114 less than 1977).

NCEA

The National Catholic Educational Association, founded in 1904, is a voluntary organization of educational institutions and individuals concerned with Catholic education in the U.S. Its objectives are to promote and encourage the principles and ideals of Christian education and formation by suitable service and other activities.

The NCEA has 16,000 institutional and individual members. Its official publication is *Momentum*. Numerous service publications are issued to members.

Archbishop John Roach of St. Paul and Minneapolis, is chairman of the association. Sister Catherine T. McNamee, C.S.J., is president.

Headquarters are located at: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales (c): Center Valley, Pa. 18034. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales; 1965 (1,200).

Alvernia College (c): Reading, Pa. 19607. Bernardine Sisters; 1958 (879).

Alverno College (w): 3401 S. 39th St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. School Sisters of St. Francis; 1887; independent (1,834).

Anna Maria College (c): Sunset Lane, Paxton, Mass. 01612. Sisters of St. Anne; 1946; independent (1,233).

Aquinas College (c): 1607 Robinson Rd. S.E.,

Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506. Sisters of St. Dominic; 1922; independent (2,648).

Assumption College (c): 500 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Assumptionist Fathers; 1904 (2,753).

Avila College (c): 11901 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64145. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1916 (1,506).

Barat College (c): 700 Westleigh Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1919; independent (635).

Barry University (c): 11300 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33161. Dominican Sisters (Adrian, Mich.); 1940 (4,658).

Beilarmine College (c): Newburg Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40205; Louisville archdiocese, 1950 (2,710).

Belmont Abbey College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (865).

Benedictine College (c): Atchison, Kans. 66002. Benedictines, 1971 (842).

Boston College (University Status) (c): Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Jesuit Fathers; 1863 (13,993).

Brescia College (c): 120 W. 7th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Ursuline Sisters; 1950 (710).

Briar Cliff College (c): 3303 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Ia. 51104. Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Family; 1930 (1,300).

Cabrini College (c): Radnor, Pa. 19087. Missionary Srs. of Sacred Heart; 1957; private (970).

Caldwell College (c): Caldwell, N.J. 07006. Dominican Sisters; 1939 (690).

Calumet College of St. Joseph (c): 2400 New York Ave., Whiting, Ind. 46394. Society of the Precious Blood, 1951 (935).

Canisius College (c): 2001 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14208. Jesuit Fathers; 1870; independent (4,400).

Cardinal Stritch College (c): 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi; 1937; independent (2,314).

Carlow College (w): 3333 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Sisters of Mercy; 1929 (1,120).

Carroll College (c): Helena, Mont. 59625. Diocesan; 1909 (1,463).

Catholic University of America, The (c): 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064. Hierarchy of the United States; 1887. Pontifical University (6,661).

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (c): Ponce, P.R. Hierarchy of Puerto Rico; 1948; Pontifical University (11,762).

Chaminade University (c): 3140 Waiialae Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Marianists; 1955.

Chestnut Hill College (w): Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924 (924).

Christendom College (c): Rt. 3, Box 87, Front Royal, Va. 22630. Founded 1977 (138).

Christian Brothers College (c): 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, Tenn. 38104. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1871 (1,642).

Clarke College (c): 1550 Clarke Dr., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Sisters of Charity, BVM; 1843 (850).

Creighton University (c): California St. at 24th,

Omaha, Neb. 68178. Jesuit Fathers; 1878; independent (5,666).

Dallas, University of (c): 1845 E. Northgate, Irving, Tex. 75062. Dallas diocese; 1956; independent (2,553).

Dayton, University of (c): 300 College Park Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45409. Marianists; 1850 (10,700).

DePaul University (c): 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604. Vincentians; 1898 (13,132).

Detroit, University of (c): 4001 W. McNichols Rd. at Livernois, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Jesuit Fathers; 1877 (6,125).

Dominican College of Blauvelt (c): Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962. Dominican Sisters; 1952; independent (1,562).

Dominican College of San Rafael (c): 1520 Grand Ave., San Rafael, Calif. 94901. Dominican Sisters; 1890; independent (710).

Duquesne University (c): 600 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15282. Congregation of the Holy Ghost; 1878 (6,600).

Edgewood College (c): 855 Woodrow St., Madison, Wis. 53711. Dominican Sisters; 1927 (929).

Emmanuel College (w): 400 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; independent (945).

Fairfield University (c): North Benson Rd., Fairfield, Conn. 06430. Jesuit Fathers; 1942 (5,126).

Felician College (w): S. Main St., Lodi, N.J. 07644. Felician Sisters; 1942 (631). Coed in nursing and evening programs.

Fontbonne College (c): 6800 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1917; independent (980).

Fordham University (c): Fordham Rd. and Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10458. Society of Jesus (Jesuits); 1841; independent (13,110).

Gannon University (c): University Square, Erie, Pa. 16541. Diocese of Erie; 1933 (4,234).

Georgetown University (c): 37th and O Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20057. Jesuit Fathers; 1789 (11,499).

Georgian Court College (w): Lakewood, N.J. 08701. Sisters of Mercy; 1908 (1,774). Coed in evening and graduate divisions.

Gonzaga University (c): Spokane, Wash. 99258. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (3,209).

Great Falls, College of (c): 1301 20th St. S., Great Falls, Mont. 59405. Sisters of Providence; 1932 (1,200).

Gwynedd-Mercy College (c): Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437. Sisters of Mercy; 1948; independent (1,680).

Holy Cross, College of the (c): Worcester, Mass. 01610. Jesuit Fathers; 1843 (2,500).

Holy Family College (c): Grant and Frankford Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114. Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth; 1954 (1,600).

Holy Names College (c): 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94619. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1868 (600).

Illinois Benedictine College (c): Lisle, Ill.

60532. Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey; 1887 (2,425).

Immaculate College (w): Immaculata, Pa. 19345. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1920 (1,680).

Incarnate Word College (c): 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; 1881 (1,578).

Iona College (c): 715 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. Congregation of Christian Brothers; 1940; independent (5,976).

John Carroll University (c): North Park and Miramar Blvds., Cleveland, Ohio. 44118. Jesuit Fathers; 1886 (3,583).

Kansas Newman College (formerly Sacred Heart College) (c): 3100 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Kans. 67213. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ; 1933 (765).

King's College (c): Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711. Holy Cross Fathers; 1946 (2,306).

La Roche College (c): 9000 Babcock Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1963 (1,740).

La Salle University (c): 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (6,400).

Le Moyne College (c): Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. Jesuit Fathers; 1946; independent (1,800).

Lewis University (c): Romeoville, Ill. 60441. Christian Brothers; 1932 (3,076).

Loras College (c): 1450 Alta Vista St., Dubuque, Ia. 52004. Archdiocese of Dubuque; 1839 (1,995).

Lourdes College (c): Sylvania, Ohio 43560. Sisters of St. Francis; 1958 (842).

Loyola College (c): 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. Jesuits; 1852; combined with Mt. St. Agnes College, 1971 (5,173).

Loyola Marymount University (c): Loyola Blvd. at W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Society of Jesus; Religious of Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; 1911 (6,410).

Loyola University (c): 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Jesuit Fathers; 1912 (5,210).

Loyola University of Chicago (c): 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Jesuit Fathers; 1870 (14,247).

Madonna College (c): 36600 Schoolcraft Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150. Felician Sisters; 1947 (3,924).

Magdalen College (c): 270 D.W. Highway So., Bedford, N.H. 03102; Magdalen College Corporation; 1973 (65).

Mallinckrodt College (c): 1041 Ridge Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091. Sisters of Christian Charity 1918 (295).

Manhattan College (c): 4513 Manhattan College Pkwy., New York, N.Y. 10471. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1853; independent (4,500). Cooperative program with College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Marian College (c): Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Sisters of St. Agnes; 1936 (400).

Marian College (c): 3200 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Ind.); 1851; independent (1,086).

Marist College (c): Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601.

Marist Brothers of the Schools; 1946; independent (3,900).

Marquette University (c): 615 N. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53233. Jesuit Fathers; 1881; independent (12,000).

Mary, University of (c): 7500 University Dr., Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Benedictine Sisters; 1959 (1,180).

Marycrest College (c): 1607 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804. Congregation of the Humility of Mary; 1939; independent (1,600).

Marygrove College (c): 8425 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1910 (1,237).

Marylhurst College (c): Marylhurst, Ore. 97036. Srs. of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1893; independent (1,506).

Marymount College (w): Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1907; independent (1,233). Coed in weekend degree programs.

Marymount College of Kansas (c): Box 5050, Salina, Kans. 67401. Salina diocese; 1922 (651).

Marymount University (c): 2807 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Va. 22007. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1950; independent (2,600).

Marymount Manhattan College (w): 221 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1936; independent (1,551).

Maryville College (c): 13550 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63141. Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1872; independent (2,631).

Marywood College (w): Scranton, Pa. 18509. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1915; independent (3,251). Coed in graduate division.

Mater Dei College (c): Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1960; independent (607).

Mercy College of Detroit (c): 8200 W. Outer Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48219. Sisters of Mercy; 1941 (2,430).

Mercyhurst College (c): 501 E. 38th St., Erie, Pa. 16546. Sisters of Mercy; 1926 (1,750).

Merrimack College (c): North Andover, Mass. 01845. Augustinians; 1947 (2,300).

Misericordia (College Misericordia) (c): Dallas, Pa. 18612. Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union; 1924 (1,292).

Molloy College (c): 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Dominican Sisters; 1955; independent (1,472).

Mount Marty College (c): Yankton, S.D. 57078. Benedictine Sisters; 1936 (631).

Mount Mary College (w): 2900 W. Menomonee River Pkwy., Milwaukee, Wis. 53222. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1913 (1,290).

Mt. Mercy College (c): 1330 Elmhurst Dr. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402. Sisters of Mercy; 1928 (1,321).

Mt. St. Clare College (c): Bluff Blvd. and Springdale Dr., Clinton, Ia. 52732. Clinton Franciscans; 1928 (371).

Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio, College of (c): Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051. Sisters of Charity; 1920 (2,135).

Mt. St. Mary College (c): Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Dominican Sisters; 1959; independent (1,078).

Mount St. Mary College (c): Emmitsburg, Md. 21727. Diocesan Clergy; 1808; independent (1,400).

Mount St. Mary's College (w): 12001 Chalon Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 and 10 Chester Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Doheny Campus). Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1925 (1,200). Coed in music, nursing and graduate programs.

Mt. St. Vincent College (c): Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10471. Sisters of Charity; 1847; independent (1,200). Cooperative program with Manhattan College.

Mundelein College (w): 6363 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60660. Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 1929 (1,282).

Nazareth College in Kalamazoo (c): 3333 Gull Rd., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924; independent (790).

Neumann College (formerly Our Lady of Angels) (c): Aston, Pa. 19014. Sisters of St. Francis; 1965 (1,006).

New Rochelle College (w): 29 Castle Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801 (main campus). Ursuline Nuns; 1904; independent (5,521). Coed in nursing, graduate, new resources divisions.

Niagara University (c): Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109. Vincentian Fathers; 1856 (3,179).

Notre Dame College (c): 1500 Ralston Ave., Belmont, Calif. 94002. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1868; independent (1,200).

Notre Dame University (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Congregation of Holy Cross; 1842 (9,050).

Notre Dame College (w): 4545 College Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. Sisters of Notre Dame; 1922 (765).

Notre Dame College (w): Manchester, N.H. 03104. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1950 (722).

Notre Dame of Maryland College (w): 4701 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1873 (1,889).

Ohio Dominican College (c): Columbus, Ohio 43219. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs; 1911 (1,182).

Our Lady of Holy Cross College (c): 4123 Woodland Dr., New Orleans, La. 70114. Congregation of Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross; 1916 (653).

Our Lady of the Elms College (w): Chicopee, Mass. 01013. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1928 (600).

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio (c): 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio, Tex. 78285. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1911 (1,758).

Parks College of Saint Louis University (c): Cahokia, Ill. 62206. Jesuits; 1927; independent (1,051).

Portland University (c): 5000 N. Willamette Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203. Holy Cross Fathers; 1901; independent (2,600).

Providence College (c): River Ave. and Eaton St., Providence, R.I. 02918. Dominican Friars; 1917 (3,700).

Quincy College (c): 1800 College Ave., Quincy, Ill. 62301. Franciscan Friars; 1859 (1,453).

Regis College (c): W. 50th Ave. and Lowell Blvd. Denver, Colo. 80221. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (1,018).

Regis College (w): Weston, Mass. 02193. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1927; independent (1,059).

Rivier College (w): Nashua, N.H. 03060. Sisters of the Presentation of Mary; 1933; independent (2,294). Coed schools of nursing, continuing education and graduate studies.

Rockhurst College (c): 5225 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Jesuit Fathers; 1910 (2,888).

Rosary College (c): 7900 Division St., River Forest, Ill. 60305. Dominican Sisters; 1901 (1,536).

Rosemont College (w): Rosemont, Pa. 19010. Society of the Holy Child Jesus; 1921 (620).

Sacred Heart College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Sisters of Mercy; 1892 (450).

Sacred Heart University (c): Fairfield (P.O. Bridgeport), Conn. 06606. Diocese of Bridgeport; 1963; independent (5,254).

St. Ambrose College (c): Davenport, Ia. 52803. Diocese of Davenport; 1882 (2,236).

Saint Anselm College (c): Manchester N.H. 03102. Benedictine Monks; 1889 (1,800).

Saint Benedict College (w): 37 S. College Ave., St. Joseph, Minn. 56379. Benedictine Sisters; 1913 (1,779).

St. Bonaventure University (c): St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778. Franciscan Friars; 1856; independent (2,740).

St. Catherine College (w): 2004 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1905 (2,458).

St. Edward's University (c): 3001 S. Congress Ave., Austin, Tex. 78704. Holy Cross Brothers; 1885; independent (2,536).

St. Elizabeth College (w): Convent Station, N.J. 07961. Sisters of Charity; 1899; independent (991).

St. Francis College (c): 500 N. Wilcox St., Joliet, Ill. 60435. Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate; 1925; independent (1,020).

St. Francis College (c): 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. 11201. Franciscan Brothers; 1884; private, independent in the Franciscan tradition (2,400).

St. Francis College (c): 2701 Spring St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808. Sisters of St. Francis; 1890 (1,215).

St. Francis College (c): Loretto, Pa. 15940. Franciscan Friars; 1847; independent (1,604).

St. John's University (c): Grand Central and Utopia Pkwy., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439 (Queens Campus); 300 Howard Ave., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301 (Staten Island Campus). Vincentian Fathers; 1870 (19,248).

St. John's University (m): Collegeville, Minn. 56321. Benedictines; 1857 (2,024). Coed in graduate school.

St. Joseph College (c): Clement Rd., Rutland, Vt. 05701. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1954; independent (398).

Saint Joseph College (w): 1678 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, Conn. 06117. Sisters of Mercy; 1932 (1,573). Coed in graduate school and in McAuley Program Weekend College.

Saint Joseph's College (c): Windham, Me. 04062. Sisters of Mercy; 1912 (500).

Saint Joseph's College (c): Rensselaer, Ind. 47978. Society of the Precious Blood; 1889 (950).

St. Joseph's College (c): 245 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205 (403) and 155 Roe Blvd., Patchogue, N.Y. 11772 (1,445). Sisters of St. Joseph; 1916; independent.

St. Joseph's University (c): 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (5,700).

Saint Leo College (c): Saint Leo, Fla. 33574. Order of St. Benedict; 1889; independent (1,100).

St. Louis University (c): 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Jesuit Fathers; 1818 (10,000).

Saint Martin's College (c): Lacey, Wash. 98503. Benedictine Monks; 1895 (650).

St. Mary, College of (w): 1901 S. 72nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68124. Sisters of Mercy; 1923; independent (1,055).

Saint Mary College (w): Leavenworth, Kans. 66048. Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; 1923 (865).

St. Mary of the Plains College (c): Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita; 1952 (705).

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College (w): St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876. Sisters of Providence; 1840 (684).

Saint Mary's College (w): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1844 (1,800).

St. Mary's College (c): Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033. Secular Clergy; 1885 (304).

St. Mary's College (c): Moraga, Calif. 94575. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (3,458).

St. Mary's College (c): Winona, Minn. 55987. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1912 (1,480).

St. Mary's University (c): One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. Society of Mary (Marianists); 1852 (3,560).

St. Michael's College (c): Winooski, Vt. 05404. Society of St. Edmund; 1904 (2,050).

St. Norbert College (c): De Pere, Wis. 54115. Norbertine Fathers; 1898; independent (1,751).

St. Peter's College (c): 2641 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, N.J. 07306. Jesuit Fathers; independent; 1872 (3,575).

Saint Rose, College of (c): 432 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12203. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1920; independent (3,146).

St. Scholastica, College of (c): 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, Minn. 55811. Benedictine Sisters; 1912; independent (1,530).

Saint Teresa, College of (w): Winona, Minn. 55987. Sisters of St. Francis; 1907 (342).

St. Thomas, College of (c): St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Archdiocese of St. Paul; 1885 (7,577).

St. Thomas, University of (c): 3812 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006. Basilian Fathers; 1947 (1,600).

St. Thomas Aquinas College (c): Sparkill, N.Y. 10976. Dominican Sisters of Sparkill; 1952; independent, corporate board of trustees (2,000).

St. Thomas University (c): 16400 N.W. 32nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33054. Augustinian Fathers; 1962 (3,806).

Saint Vincent College (c): Latrobe, Pa. 15650.

Benedictine Fathers; 1846 (1,250).

St. Xavier College (c): 3700 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sisters of Mercy; chartered 1847 (2,612).

Salve Regina — The Newport College (c): Ochre Point Ave., Newport, R.I. 02840. Sisters of Mercy; 1934 (2,065).

San Diego, University of (c): Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110. San Diego diocese and Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1949; independent (5,264).

San Francisco, University of (c): Ignation Heights, San Francisco, Calif. 94117. Jesuit Fathers; 1855 (7,000).

Santa Clara University (c): Santa Clara, Calif. 95053. Jesuit Fathers; 1851; independent (7,448).

Santa Fe, College of (c): Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1947 (900).

Scranton, University of (c): Scranton, Pa. 18510. Society of Jesus; 1888 (4,800).

Seattle University (c): Broadway and East Madison, Seattle, Wash. 98122. Jesuit Fathers; 1891 (4,400).

Seton Hall University (c): South Orange, N.J. 07079. Diocesan Clergy; 1856 (9,411).

Seton Hill College (w): Greensburg, Pa. 15601. Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill; 1883 (821).

Siena College (c): Loudonville, N.Y. 12211. Franciscan Friars; 1937 (3,473).

Siena Heights College (c): Adrian, Mich. 49221. Dominican Sisters; 1919 (1,524).

Silver Lake College of Holy Family (c): 2406 S. Alverno Rd., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity; 1935 (530).

Spalding University (c): 851 S. 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40203. Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; 1814; independent (1,150).

Spring Hill College (c): Mobile, Ala. 36608. Jesuit Fathers; 1830 (1,005).

Steubenville, University of (c): Steubenville, Ohio 43952. Franciscan Fathers; 1946 (1,197).

Stonehill College (c): North Easton, Mass. 02357. Holy Cross Fathers; 1948; independent (2,850).

Thomas Aquinas College (c): 10000 N. Ojai Rd., Santa Paula, Calif. 93060. Founded 1971 (125).

Thomas More College (c): Crestview Hills, Covington, Ky. 41017. Diocese of Covington; 1921 (1,335).

Trinity College (w/c): Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Sisters of Mercy; 1925 (1,100).

Trinity College (w): Michigan Ave. and Franklin St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1897 (929). Coed in graduate school.

Ursuline College (w): 2550 Lander Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124. Ursuline Nuns; 1871 (1,514).

Villa Maria College (w): 2551 W. Lake Rd., Erie, Pa. 16505. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1925 (560).

Villanova University (c): Villanova, Pa. 19085. Order of St. Augustine; 1842 (11,531).

Viterbo College (c): La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration; 1890 (992).

Walsh College (c): 2020 Easton St. N.W., Can-

ton, Ohio 44720. Brothers of Christian Instruction; 1958 (1,159).

Wheeling Jesuit College (c): 316 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Jesuit Fathers; 1954 (1,074).

Xavier University (c): 3800 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45207. Jesuit Fathers; 1831 (6,785).

Xavier University of Louisiana (c): 7325 Palmetto St., New Orleans, La. 70125. Sisters of Blessed Sacrament; 1925; lay-Religious administration board (2,070).

Catholic Junior Colleges

Ancilla College (c): Donaldson, Ind. 46513. Ancilla Domini Sisters; 1937 (420).

Aquinas Junior College (c): Harding Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37205. Dominican Sisters; 1961 (307).

Assumption College for Sisters: Hilltop Rd., Mendham, N.J. 07945. Sisters of Christian Charity; 1953 (18).

Chatfield College (c): St. Martin, O. 45118. Ursulines; 1971 (200).

Donnelly College (c): 608 N. 18th St., Kansas City, Kans. 66102. Archdiocesan College; 1949 (800).

Don Bosco Technical Institute (m): 1151 San Gabriel Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. 91770. Salesians; 1969 (275).

Elizabeth Seton College (c): 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Sisters of Charity; 1960; independent (1,087).

Felician College (c): 3300 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60659. Felician Sisters (325).

Hilbert College (c): 5200 S. Park Ave., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph; 1957; independent (647).

Holy Cross Junior College (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Brothers of Holy Cross; 1966 (400).

Manor Junior College (w): Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046. Sisters of St. Basil the Great; 1947 (450).

Maria College (c): 700 New Scotland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Sisters of Mercy; 1963 (954).

Maria Regina College (w): 1024 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Franciscan Sisters; 1963; independent (558).

Marymount Palos Verdes College (c): Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (755).

Mt. Aloysius Junior College (c): Cresson, Pa. 16630. Sisters of Mercy; 1939 (541).

Presentation College (c): Aberdeen, S.D. 57401. Sisters of the Presentation; 1951 (405).

St. Catharine College (c); St. Catharine, Ky. 40061. Dominican Sisters; 1931 (280).

St. Gertrude, College of (c): Cottonwood, Ida. 83522. Benedictine Sisters.

St. Gregory's College (c): Shawnee, Okla. 74801. Benedictine Monks; 1876 (325).

St. Mary's College of O'Fallon (c): 200 N. Main St., O'Fallon, Mo. 63366. Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; 1921 (674).

St. Mary's College (c): 2500 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55454. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (824).

Springfield College in Illinois (c): 1500 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill. 62702. Ursuline Nuns; 1929 (567).

Trocaire College (c): 110 Red Jacket Pkwy., Buffalo, N.Y. 14220. Sisters of Mercy; 1958; independent (954).

Villa Julie College (c): Green Spring Valley Rd., Stevenson, Md. 21153. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1952; independent (1,141).

Villa Maria College of Buffalo (c): 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225. Felician Srs.; 1960; independent (650).

CAMPUS MINISTRY

"Campus ministry is a pastoral apostolate of service to the members of the entire university and college community through concern and care for persons, the proclamation of the Gospel, and the celebration of the liturgy," according to a set of guidelines drawn up by an eight-member commission of the National Catholic Educational Association. The general purpose of the ministry is to make the Church present and active in the academic community.

Ideally, according to the guidelines, elements of the ministry — carried on by teams of priests, men and women religious, and lay persons — include liturgical leadership; pastoral counseling; coordination of expressions and energies for religious life on campus; Christian witness on social and moral issues; objective and independent mediation between various groups on campus; participation in religious aspects of the work of the administration, faculty and students.

Status, Agencies

The dimensions and challenge of the campus ministry are evident from estimates that a large percentage of several million Catholics in colleges and universities are on non-Catholic public and private campuses. Serving them are about 1,200 full-time and 700 part-time campus ministry personnel.

The Desk of Campus and Young Adult Ministry, under the Department of Education of the U.S. Catholic Conference, has responsibility for continuing support of ministry in this field. The office, is located at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The autonomous Catholic Campus Ministry Association, with a membership of 1,000, is headquartered at 300 College Park, Dayton, O. 45469. Donald R. McCrabb is executive director.

Pastoral Letter

A pastoral letter on campus ministry, entitled "Empowered by the Spirit: Campus Ministry Faces the Future," was approved by the U.S. bishops on a majority vote completed several weeks after their annual meeting in November, 1985. The letter explored the work of campus ministers, the relationship of the Church with the academic community, the spiritual needs and interests of students, as well as possible directions for religious education, attitudes on campus toward religion, education for justice and other subjects.

Santa Fe* — Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary, Mt. Carmel Rd., Santa Fe 87501.

New York: Brooklyn — Cathedral Preparatory Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, 56-25 92nd St., Elmhurst. 11373; Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception, 7200 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston. 11362.

Buffalo — Christ the King Seminary (interdiocesan theologate), 711 Knox Rd., East Aurora. 14052.

New York* — St. Joseph's Seminary (major), 201 Seminary Ave., Yonkers. 10704; St. John Neumann Residence (college), 5655 Arlington Ave., Riverdale 10471. Cathedral Preparatory Seminary, 555 West End Ave., New York 10024.

Ogdensburg — Wadhams Hall Seminary College (interdiocesan), Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg 13669.

Rockville Centre — Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, L.I. 11743.

St. Maron Diocese, Brooklyn — Our Lady of Lebanon Maronite Seminary, 7164 Alaska Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012.

Syracuse — Syracuse-Aquinas House, 702 Danforth St., Syracuse 13208.

North Dakota: Fargo — Cardinal Muench Seminary, 100 35th Ave. N.E., Fargo 58102.

Ohio: Cincinnati* — Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West, 6616 Beechmont Ave., Cincinnati. 45230 (division of the Athenaeum of Ohio).

Cleveland — St. Mary Seminary, 1227 Ansel Rd., Cleveland 44108; Borromeo College of Ohio, 28700 Euclid Ave. Wickliffe. 44092.

Columbus — Pontifical College Josephinum (national), theologate and college, Columbus. 43085.

Oregon: Portland* — Mt. Angel Seminary (college, pre-theology program, graduate school of theology), St. Benedict 97373.

Pennsylvania: Allentown — Mary Immaculate Seminary (interdiocesan; pre-theology program), Northampton 18067.

Erie — St. Mark's Seminary, 429 E. Grandview Blvd., Erie 16504. (College formation and pre-theology.)

Greensburg — St. Vincent Seminary School of Theology (interdiocesan), Latrobe 15650.

Philadelphia* — Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook. 19151. (College, pre-theology program, theologate, religious studies program.)

Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite (Ruthenians)* — Byzantine Catholic Seminary of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, 3605 Perrysville Ave., Pittsburgh. 15214.

Pittsburgh — St. Paul Seminary, 2900 Noblestown Rd. 15205.

Scranton — St. Pius X Seminary (college division), Dalton. 18414.

Rhode Island: Providence — St. Vincent House of Formation (college students), 485 Mount Pleasant Ave., Providence 02908.

Texas: Corpus Christi — Corpus Christi Academy (residential pre-seminary program) and St. John Vianney House of Studies (college-age students interested in the priesthood), Saratoga Blvd., P.O. Box 271490, Corpus Christi 78427.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1987

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Dioc. Students	Religious Seminaries Scholastics	Rel. Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	269	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226
1981	88	7,954	240	4,514	12,468
1982	86	7,625	217	4,020	11,645
1983	86	8,046	234	4,008	12,054
1984	86	7,486	233	3,776	11,262
1985	90	7,277	228	3,751	11,028
1986	90	7,018	229	3,422	10,440
1987*	76	5,138	163	3,413	8,551

*Sharp decrease may be due, in part, to a data-gathering change.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Catholic Charities USA (formerly National Conference of Catholic Charities): Established in 1910 to help advance and promote the charitable programs and activities of Catholic community and social service agencies in the United States. As the central and national organization for this purpose, it services member agencies and institutions by consultation, information and assistance in planning and evaluating social service programs under Catholic auspices.

The principal fields of service in which Catholic Charities agencies are engaged are family counseling, child welfare, services for unmarried mothers, community services, day care centers, neighborhood center programs, and care of the aged. Community organization, social action and parish social ministry are also functions of Catholic Charities.

The organization conducts research with respect to service to the aging, community self-help programs, the institutional care of children, and other social service projects. It represents the Catholic philosophy of social service to government agencies and personnel, and to professional organizations in the field. Its publications include *Charities USA*, a monthly membership magazine, and *Social Thought*, a scholarly quarterly co-sponsored with the National School of Social Service of the Catholic University of America.

Membership includes more than 900 local agencies and branches, 1,000 institutions and 4,000 individuals.

Rev. Thomas J. Harvey is executive director of the conference, with offices at 1319 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, originally called the Conference of Charity: An association of Catholic lay men and women devoted to personal service of the poor through the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. The first conference was formed at Paris in 1833 by Frederic Ozanam and his associates.

The first conference in the U.S. was organized in 1845 at St. Louis. There are now approximately 4,700 units of the society in this country, with a membership of about 50,000.

FACILITIES FOR RETIRED AND AGED PERSONS

(Sources: Almanac survey, *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

This list covers residence, health care and other facilities for the retired and aged under Catholic auspices. Information includes name, type of facility if not evident from the title, address, and total capacity (in parentheses); unless noted otherwise, facilities are for both men and women. Many facilities for the aged offer intermediate nursing care.

Alabama: Allen Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing), 735 S. Washington Ave., Mobile 36603 (94).

Sacred Heart Residence Little Sisters of the Poor, 1655 McGill Ave., Mobile 36604 (120).

Villa Mercy (Skilled Nursing Facility, Hospice,

In the fiscal year 1984-85, members of the society in this country have distributed among poor persons financial and other forms of assistance valued at approximately \$66,835,438.

U.S. Vincentian councils and conferences participating in "twinning" programs assist their poorer counterparts abroad by sending them correspondence, information and financial aid on a continuing basis.

Besides person-to-person assistance, increasing emphasis is being given to stores and rehabilitation workshops of the society through which persons with marginal income can purchase refurbished goods at minimal cost. Handicapped persons are employed in renovating goods and store operations. The society also operates food centers, shelters and criminal justice programs.

The office of the U.S. Superior Council is located at 4140 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Catholic Health Association of the United States, formerly Catholic Hospital Association: Founded in 1915, is a service organization for more than 1,300 Catholic-sponsored health care organizations located throughout the United States.

The association is dedicated to the healing mission of the Church by promoting health of those who are sick or infirm because of age or disability; by respecting human dignity in the experience of sickness and death; and by fostering physical, psychological, emotional, spiritual and social well-being of people.

Membership in 1986 included 620 hospitals with 172,438 beds treating more than 40 million patients; 280 long-term care facilities with more than 37,000 beds; 278 religious institutes; 14 dioceses; 54 multi-institutional systems; 82 associate and 263 personal members.

John E. Curley, Jr., is president. Executive offices are located at 4455 Woodson Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63134.

National Association of Catholic Chaplains: Founded in 1965. Membership is approximately 3,400.

Sister Helen Hayes, O.S.F., is executive director. Address: 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee Wis. 53207.

Home Health Agency), P.O. Box 1090, Daphne 36526. Specialized hospital, not restricted to elderly.

Arizona: Villa Maria Geriatric Center (Skilled Nursing Facility and Apartments), 4310 E. Grant Rd., Tucson 85712 (93 beds, 50 apartments). Members of the Holy Cross health system.

Arkansas: Benedictine Manor (Retirement Home), 2nd and Grand Sts., Box 2249, Hot Springs 71914 (92).

California: Alexis Apartments of St. Patrick's Parish, 756 Mission St. 94103; 390 Clementina St., San Francisco 94103 (220).

Casa Manana Inn, 3700 N. Sutter St., Stockton 95204 (175).

Cathedral Plaza, 1551 Third Ave., San Diego 92101 (222 apartments).

Ellis Seniors Residence, 3263 First Ave., Sacramento 95817 (18).

Francis of Assisi Community, 145 Guerrero St., San Francisco 94103 (117). For elderly and handicapped.

Guadalupe Plaza, 4142 42nd St., San Diego 92105 (127 apartments).

Jeanne d'Arc Manor, 85 S. Fifth St., San Jose 95112 (91). For elderly and handicapped.

La Paz Villas, 43-555 Deep Canyon Dr., Palm Desert 92260 (30 units).

Little Flower Haven (Residential Care Facility for Retired), 8585 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa 92041 (93).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 300 Lake St., San Francisco 94118 (118).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence, 2100 South Western Ave., San Pedro, Calif. 90732 (120).

Madonna Residence (Retirement Home for Women 62 and over), 1055 Pine St., San Francisco 94109 (56).

Marian Residence (Retirement Home), 124 S. College Dr., Santa Maria 93454 (68).

Mercy Retirement and Care, 3431 Foothill Blvd., Oakland 94601 (130).

Mother Gertrude Balcazar Home for Senior Citizens, 11320 Laurel Canyon Blvd., San Fernando 91340 (114).

Nazareth House, 2121 N. 1st St., Fresno 93703 (91).

Nazareth House, 3333 Manning Ave., Los Angeles 90064 (138).

Nazareth House (Retirement Home), 245 Nova Albion Way, Terra Linda, San Rafael 94903 (145).

Nazareth House Retirement Home, 6333 Rancho Mission Rd., San Diego 92108 (122).

Our Lady of Fatima Villa (Skilled Nursing Facility, Women), 20400 Saratoga/Los Gatos Rd., Saratoga 95070 (85).

St. Bernardine Plaza, 550 W. 5th St., San Bernardino 92401 (150 units).

St. Francis Home (Elderly and Retired Women), 1718 W. 6th St., Santa Ana 92703 (80).

St. John of God Nursing Hospital and Residence, 2035 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 90018.

St. John's Plaza, 8150 Broadway, Lemon Grove 92045 (100 apartments).

Villa Scalabrini (Retirement Center), 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley 91352 (130).

Villa Siena (Residence and Intermediate Care), 1855 Miramonte Ave., Mountain View 94040 (50, residence; 20, skilled nursing care).

Colorado: Clara Gardens, Inc., 2626 Osceola St., Denver 80212 (128 units; 560 residents).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 W. 29th Ave., Denver 80211 (105).

St. Elizabeth Center (Retirement Home), 2825 W. 32nd Ave., Denver 80211 (187).

Connecticut: Augustana Homes (Residence), Simeon Rd., Bethel 06801.

Carmel Ridge Estates, Gramco Management Co., 525 Palisade Ave., Bridgeport 06610 (36 units).

Matulaitis Nursing Home, Thurber Rd., Putnam 06260 (119).

Monsignor Bojnowski Manor, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 50 Pulaski St., New Britain 06053 (60).

Notre Dame Convalescent Home, 76 West Rocks Rd., Norwalk 06851 (60).

Regina Pacis Villa (Residence), RFD No. 1, Pomfret Center 06259 (16).

Roncalli Apartments, 430 Grant St., Bridgeport 06610.

St. Joseph Guest Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 311 Greene St., New Haven 06511 (80).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 88 Jackson St., Willimantic 06226 (37).

St. Joseph's Manor, Carmelite Srs. for Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (294).

St. Joseph's Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1365 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. 06082 (94).

St. Lucian's Home for the Aged, 532 Burritt St., New Britain 06053 (54).

St. Mary's Home (Residence and Health Care Facility), 291 Steele Rd., W. Hartford 06117 (177).

Teresian Towers, Carmelite Sisters for Aged and Infirm, 6454 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (50 units).

Villa Maria Rest Home for the Aged, West St., Thompson 06277 (24).

Delaware: The Antonian, 1701 W. 10th St., Wilmington 19805 (136 apartments).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 185 Salem Church Rd., Newark 19713 (123).

Marydale Retirement Village, 135 Jeandell Dr., Newark 19713 (108 apartments).

St. Patrick's House, Inc., 14th and French Sts., Wilmington 19801 (14).

District of Columbia: Jeanne Jugan Residence — St. Joseph's Villa, Little Sisters of the Poor, 4200 Harewood Rd., N.E. Washington 20017 (117).

Florida: All Saints Home for the Aged, 2040 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 32204 (60).

Carroll Manor (Retirement Apartments), 3667 S. Miami Ave., Miami 33133 (236 apartments).

Casa Calderon, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 800 W. Virginia St., Tallahassee 32304 (111).

Cor Jesu Retirement Center, 4918 N. Habana Ave., Tampa 33614 (75).

Haven of Our Lady of Peace (Residence and Health Care Facility), 5203 N. 9th Ave., Pensacola 32504 (87).

Maria Manor Health Care Center, 10300 4th St. N., St. Petersburg 33702 (274).

Marian Towers, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 17505 North Bay Rd., Miami Beach 33160.

Noreen McKeen Residence for Geriatric Care, 315 Flagler Dr. S., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Pennsylvania Retirement Residence, 208 Evernia St., W. Palm Beach 33401 (190).

St. Andrew Towers (Retirement Apartments), 2700 N.W. 99th Ave., Coral Springs 33065.

St. Dominic Gardens, 5849 N.W. 7th St., Miami 33126.

St. Elizabeth Gardens, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 801 N.E. 33rd St., Pompano Beach 33064.

St. Joseph's Residence, 3485 N.W. 30th St., Ft. Lauderdale 33311.

Illinois: Addolorato Villa (Home for Aged), 555 McHenry Rd., Wheeling 60090 (98).

Alvernia Manor (Sheltered Care), 1598 Main St., Lemont 60439 (50).

Carlyle Healthcare Center, 501 Clinton St., Carlyle 62231 (124).

Carmelite Carefree Village, 8419 Bailey Rd., Darien 60559 (96 units, 150 residents).

Cortland Manor Retirement Home, 1900 N. Karlow, Chicago 68639. (52).

Holy Family Health Center, 2380 Dempster, Des Plaines 60016 (272).

Holy Family Villa (Intermediate Care Facility), Lemont 60439 (99).

Huber Memorial Home (Residence, Women), 1000 30th St., Rock Island 61201 (14).

Jugan Terrace, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2300 N. Racine, Chicago 60614 (50 apartments).

Little Sisters of the Poor Center for the Aging, 2325 N. Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614 (120).

Maria Care Center, 350 S. First St., Red Bud 62278 (112).

Marian Heights Apartments (Elderly, Handicapped), 20 Oak St., Alton 62002 (141).

Marian Park, Inc., 2126 W. Roosevelt Rd., Wheaton 60187 (117 apartments).

Maryhaven, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 1700 E. Lake Ave., Glenview 60025 (147).

Mayslake Village (Retirement Apartments), 1801 35th St., Oak Brook 60521 (630 apartments).

Mercy Residence at Tolentine Center, 20300 Governors Hwy., Olympia Fields 60461 (50).

Meredith Memorial Home, 16 S. Illinois St., Belleville 62220 (90).

Merkle-Knipprath Nursing Home, Rt. 1, Franciscan Brothers, Clifton 60927 (100).

Mother Theresa Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 1270 Main St., Lemont 60439 (57).

Nazarethville (Intermediate Care), 300 River Rd., Des Plaines 60016 (83).

Our Lady of Angels Retirement Home, 1201 Wyoming, Joliet 60435 (100).

Our Lady of the Snows Apartment Community (Retirement Apartment Community; Health Care Program), 9500 W. Ill., Rt. 15, Belleville 62223 (230).

Pope John Paul I Apartments (Elderly and Handicapped), 1 Pope John Paul Plaza, Springfield 62703 (160).

Resurrection Retirement Community, 7262 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, 60631 (311 apartments).

Rosary Hill Home (Residence), 9000 W. 81st St., Justice 60458 (50).

St. Andrew Home for the Aged, 7000 N. Newark Ave., Niles 60648 (198).

St. Ann's Health Care Center, 770 State St., Chester 62233 (92).

St. Benedict Home, 6930 W. Touhy Ave., Niles 60648 (52).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate

Care), 3306 S. 6th St. Rd., Springfield 62703 (133).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 2223 W. Heading Ave., Peoria 61604 (200).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 649 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032 (106).

St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly, 80 W. Northwest Hwy., Palatine 60067 (137).

St. Joseph Home of Chicago, Inc., 2650 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 60647 (173).

St. Patrick's Residence (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 22 E. Clinton St., Joliet 60431 (197).

Villa Saint Cyril (Residence), 1111 St. John's Ave., Highland Park 60035 (80).

Villa Scalabrini (Sheltered, Intermediate and Skilled), 480 N. Wolf Rd., Northlake 60164 (265).

Indiana: Little Company of Mary Health Facility (Comprehensive Nursing), Route 421 San Pierre 46374 (180).

Providence Retirement Home, 703 E. Spring St., New Albany 47150 (95).

Regina Continuing Care Center (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 3900 Washington Ave., Evansville 47715 (154).

Sacred Heart Home (Comprehensive Nursing), R.R. 2, Avilla 46710 (130). LaVerna Terrace, same address; independent living for senior citizens, handicapped and disabled (51 units).

St. Anne Home (Residence and Comprehensive Nursing), 1900 Randalia Dr., Ft. Wayne 46805 (205).

St. Anthony Medical Center and St. Anthony Home, Inc.; 201 Franciscan Rd., Crown Point 46307 (229).

St. Augustine Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2345 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260 (120).

St. John's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1236 Lincoln Ave., Evansville 47714 (130).

St. Paul Hermitage, 501 N. 17th St., Beech Grove 46107 (105).

Iowa: The Alverno Health Care Facility (Intermediate Care), 849 13th Ave. N., Clinton 52732 (136).

Bishop Drumm Retirement Center, 5387 Winwood Dr., Johnston 50131 (120 beds; 87 apartments).

Hallmar-Mercy Hospital, 701 Tenth St. S.E., Cedar Rapids 52403 (64 residential; 12 skilled nursing facility).

Holy Spirit Retirement Home (Intermediate Care), 1701 W. 25th St., Sioux City 51103 (94).

Kahl Home for the Aged and Infirm (Intermediate Care Facility), 1101 W. 9th St., Davenport 52804 (125).

The Marian Home, 2400 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501 (Intermediate Care, 97) and Marian Village (Apartments), 2320 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501.

Mary of the Angels Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 605 Bluff St., Dubuque 52001 (85).

Padre Pio Health Care Center, Stonehill Care Center (Residence, Nursing Home), 3485 Windsor, Dubuque 52001 (250).

Ritter Home for Retired Women, 1837 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington 52601 (6).

St. Anthony Nursing Home (Intermediate Care), 406 E. Anthony St., Carroll 51401 (80).

St. Francis Continuation Care and Nursing Home Center, Burlington 52601 (29 skilled nursing; 59 intermediate care).

Kansas: Catholic Care Center, 3411 E. Zimmerman, Wichita 67218 (150).

Mt. Joseph (Intermediate Care Facility), 1110 W. 11, R.R. 1, Concordia 66901 (100 nursing; 12 apartments).

St. John Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 701 Seventh St., Victoria 67671 (60).

St. John's of Hays (Skilled Facility), 2403 Canterbury Rd., Hays 67601 (60 nursing; 12 apartments).

St. Joseph Home (Skilled Care Facility), 759 Vermont Ave., Kansas City 66101 (201 nursing; 36 apartments).

Villa Maria, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 116 S. Central, Mulvane 67110 (66).

Kentucky: Carmel Home (Residence, Adult Day Care and Nursing Care), 2501 Old Hartford Rd., Owensboro 42301 (84).

Carmel Manor (Personal Care Home), Carmel Manor Rd., Ft. Thomas, 41075 (99).

The Knottsville Home, Rt. 1, Philpot 42366 (65).

Madonna Manor Intermediate Care Nursing Home, 2344 Amsterdam Rd., Covington 41016 (38). (Cottages for Senior Citizens: 9, with 48 apartments).

St. Charles Nursing Home, 500 Farrell Dr., Covington 41011 (147).

St. Margaret of Cortona Home (Women, Personal Care Home), 1310 Leestown Pike, Lexington 40508 (24).

Taylor Manor Nursing Home, Versailles 40383 (82).

Louisiana: Annunciation Inn, 1220 Spain St., New Orleans 70117 (106 residential units).

Bethany M.H.S. Health Care Center (Women), P.O. Box 2308, Lafayette 70502 (42).

Chateau de Notre Dame (Residence and Nursing Home), 2832 Burdette St., New Orleans 70125 (110 residential units, 180 nursing beds).

Christopher Inn Apartments, 2110 Royal St., New Orleans 70116 (144 residential units).

Consolata Home (Nursing Home), 2319 E. Main St., New Iberia 70560.

Lafon Nursing Home of the Holy Family, 6900 Chef Menteur Hwy., New Orleans 70126 (171).

Mary-Joseph Residence for the Elderly, 4201 Woodland Dr., New Orleans 70114 (122).

Metairie Manor, 4929 York St., Metairie 70001 (200 residential units).

Nazareth Inn, 9630 Haynes Blvd., New Orleans 70127 (270 apartments).

Ollie Steele Burden Manor (Nursing Home), 4200 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge 70809 (65).

Our Lady of Prompt Succor Home (Skilled Nursing Care), 751 E. Prudhomme Lane, Opelousas 70570.

Our Lady's Manor, Inc., 402 Monroe St., Alexandria 71301 (104 apartments).

Place Dubourg, 201 Rue Dubourg, LaPlace 70068 (115 residential units).

Rouquette Lodge, 4300 Hwy 22, Mandeville 70448 (119 residential units).

St. John Berchman's Manor, 3400 St. Anthony St., New Orleans 70122 (150 residential units).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 2301 Sterling Rd., Monroe 71201 (122).

St. Margaret's Daughters Home, (Women), 6220 Chartres St., New Orleans 70117 (112).

St. Martin Manor, 1501 N. Johnson St., New Orleans 70116 (140 residential units).

Villa St. Maurice, 500 St. Maurice Ave., New Orleans 70117. (110 residential units).

Village du Lac, Inc., 1404 Carmel Ave., Lafayette 70501 (200). For handicapped and elderly.

Wynhoven Apartments (Residence for Senior Citizens), 4600 - 10th St., Marrero 70072 (350).

Maine: Deering Pavilion (Apartments for Senior Citizens), 880 Forest Ave., Portland 04103 (200 units).

Marcotte Nursing Home-D'Youville Pavilion, 100 Campus Ave., Lewiston 04240 (280).

Mt. St. Joseph (Nursing Home), Highwood St., Waterville 04901 (77).

St. Andre Health Care Facility, Inc. (Nursing Home), 407 Pool St., Biddeford 04005 (96).

St. Joseph's Manor (Nursing Home), 1133 Washington Ave., Portland 04103 (200).

Seton Village, Inc., 1 Carver St., Waterville 04901 (140 housing units.)

Maryland: Cardinal Shehan Center for the Aging, Inc., 2300 Dulaney Valley Rd., Towson 21204. Services: 400-bed long-term care facility; Home Health Agency; 13 hospice care beds; 200 apartments for elderly; residence for elderly in urban area; outreach programs to elderly in homes; retirement residence for priests; rehabilitation services.

Carroll Manor (Residence and Nursing Home), 4922 La Salle Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (232).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Martin's Home (for the Aged), 601 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore 21228 (120).

Sacred Heart Home (Women), 5805 Queens Chapel Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (102).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1222 Tugwell Dr., Baltimore 21228 (40).

Villa Rosa (Nursing Home), 3800 Lottsford Vista Rd., Mitchellville 20716 (101).

Massachusetts: Beaven-Kelly Home for Men (Rest Home), 1245 Main St., Holyoke 01040 (55).

Catholic Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 2446 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (288).

Don Orione Nursing Home, 111 Orient Ave., East Boston 02128 (194). Adult day care center (30).

D'Youville Manor (Nursing Home), 981 Varnum Ave., Lowell 01854 (196). Day care program (20).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor (Nursing Home), 186 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (120). Jeanne Jugan Pavilion, 190 High-

land Ave., Somerville 02143 (apartments, 27; residents, 30).

Madonna Manor (Nursing Home), N. Washington St., N. Attleboro 02760 (121).

Marian Manor, for the Aged and Infirm (Nursing Home), 130 Dorchester St., S. Boston, 02127 (376).

Marian Manor of Taunton (Nursing Home), 33 Summer St., Taunton 02780 (83).

Maristhill Nursing Home, 66 Newton St., Waltham 02154 (120).

Mary Immaculate Nursing Home, Bennington St., Lawrence 01841 (250). Adult Day Health Care Center (30), Social Day Care (15).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Home, Holy Family Rd., Holyoke 01040 (121).

Our Lady's Haven (Nursing Home), 71 Center St., Fairhaven 02719 (110).

The Protectory, Inc., 189 Maple St., Lawrence 01841. (111 units). The Second Protectory, Inc., 191 Maple St., Lawrence (106 units). The Third Protectory, Inc., 193 Maple St., Lawrence 01841 (88 units). Congregate housing; apartments.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 359 Summer St., New Bedford 02740 (217).

St. Francis Home, 101 Plantation St., Worcester 01604 (140). Adult Day Health Care (40).

St. Joseph Manor Nursing Home, 215 Thatcher St., Brockton 02402 (120).

St. Joseph's Manor (Rest Home, Women), 321 Centre St., Dorchester, Boston 02122 (77).

St. Luke's Home (Rest Home, Women), 85 Spring St., Springfield 01105 (92).

St. Patrick's Manor (Nursing Home), 863 Central St., Framingham 01701 (292).

Michigan: Bishop Noa Home for Senior Citizens, Escanaba 49829 (109).

Burtha M. Fisher Home, Little Sisters of the Poor (Residence and Nursing Home), 17550 Southfield Rd., Detroit 48235 (130).

Casa Maria (Residence), 600 Maple Vista, Imlay City 48444 (96).

Kundig Center (Residence), 3300 Jefferies Freeway, Detroit 48208 (180). Rooms and apartments.

Lourdes Nursing Home (Skilled Facility), 2300 Watkins Lake Rd., Pontiac 48054 (108).

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, 17825 Fifteen Mile Rd., Fraser, 48026 (90).

Marian Hall (Residence), 529 Detroit St., Flint 48502 (124).

Marian-Oakland West, 29250 W. Ten Mile Rd., Farmington Hills 48024 (100). Rooms and apartments.

Marian Place (Residence), 408 W. Front St., Monroe 48161 (52).

Marycrest Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 15475 Middlebelt Rd., Livonia 48154 (55).

Marydale Center for Senior Citizens (Board and Apartments), 3147 Tenth Ave., Port Huron 48060 (74).

Maryhaven (Residence), 11350 Reeck Rd., Southgate 48195 (93).

St. Ann's Home, (Residence and Nursing Home), 2161 Leonard St. N.W., Grand Rapids 49504 (112).

St. Catherine Cooperative House for Elderly

Women, 1641 Webb Ave., Detroit 48206 (12).

St. Elizabeth Briarbank (Women, Residence), 1315 N. Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (54).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), 915 N. River Rd., Saginaw 48603 (100).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 4800 Cadieux Rd., Detroit 48224 (104).

Stapleton Center (Residence), 9341 Agnes St., Detroit 48214 (65).

Villa Elizabeth (Nursing Home), 2100 Leonard St. N.E., Grand Rapids 49505 (136).

Villa Francesca (Residence, Women), 565 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (18).

Villa Marie (Board and Apartments), 15131 Newburgh Rd., Livonia 48154 (100).

Minnesota: Alverna Apartments, 300 8th Ave. S.E., Little Falls 56345 (63).

Assumption Home, Cold Spring 56320 (95).

Benedictine Health Center, 935 Kenwood Ave., Duluth 55811 (120).

Bethany Home (Nursing Home), 200 N. Elm, Onamia 56359 (80).

Divine Providence Community Home (Intermediate Care), 700 Third Ave. N.W., Sleepy Eye 56085 (58).

Divine Providence Home (Skilled Nursing Home), Ivanhoe 56142 (51).

John Paul Apartments, 200 8th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (61). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care), 330 S. Exchange St., St. Paul 55102 (120).

Madonna Towers (Retirement Apartments and Nursing Home), 4001 19th Ave. N.W., Rochester 55901 (200).

Mary Rondorf Retirement Home, 222 N. 5th St., Staples 56479 (32).

Mother of Mercy Nursing Home, Albany 56307 (62).

Regina Nursing Home and Retirement Residence, Hastings 55033. Nursing home (61); retirement home (70); boarding care (16).

Sacred Heart Hospice (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), 1200 Twelfth St. S.W., Austin 55912 (60 personal care units; 89 independent living apartments). Adult day care and home health nursing care.

St. Ann's Residence, 330 E. 3rd St., Duluth 55805 (200).

St. Anne Hospice, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1347 W. Broadway, Winona 55987 (121).

St. Benedict's Center (Nursing Home), 1810 Minnesota Blvd. S.E., St. Cloud 56301 (222). Skilled and intermediate nursing, adult day care, respite care. Benedict Village (Retirement Apartments), 2000 15th Ave. S.E., St. Cloud 56301.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Nursing Home, 1200-5th Grant Blvd., Wabasha 55981 (52).

St. Francis Home, 501 Oak St., Breckenridge 56520 (124).

St. Mary's Home (Nursing Home), 1925 Norfolk Ave., St. Paul 55116 (140).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Winsted 55395 (95).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Detroit Lakes 56501 (103).

St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center, 2512 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 55454 (139).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Pierz 56364 (101).

St. Otto's Home (Nursing Home), Little Falls 56345 (159).

St. Therese Home (Residence and Health Care Facility) (302) and St. Therese Retirement Apartments (220), 8000 Bass Lake Rd., New Hope 55428.

St. William's Nursing Home, Parkers Prairie 56361 (70).

Villa of St. Francis Nursing Home, Morris 56267 (144).

Villa St. Vincent (Skilled Nursing Home and Residence), 516 Walsh St., Crookston 56716. Nursing home (80); residence (95).

Mississippi: Santa Maria Retirement Apartments, 305 E. Beach Blvd., Biloxi, 39530.

Villa Maria Retirement Apartments, 921 Porter Ave., Ocean Springs 39564.

Missouri: The Alverne (Retirement Home), 1014 Locust St., St. Louis 63101 (235).

Cathedral Square Towers, 444 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64105. Apartments for elderly and handicapped.

Chariton Apartments (Retirement Apartments), 4249 Michigan Ave., St. Louis 63111 (122 units; 143 residents).

DePaul Health Center — St. Anne's Division (Skilled Nursing), 12349 DePaul Dr., Bridgeton 63044 (100).

LaVerna Heights Retirement Home (Women), 104 E. Park Ave., Savannah 64485 (40).

LaVerna Village Apartments, 1000-1005 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (20).

LaVerna Village Nursing Home, 904 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for Aged), 3225 N. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63107 (210).

Mary, Queen and Mother Center (Skilled-Intermediate Nursing Care), 7601 Watson Rd., St. Louis 63119 (220).

Mercy Villa (Nursing Home), Division of St. John's Regional Health Center, 1100 E. Montclair, Springfield 65807 (150).

Mother of Good Counsel Home (Skilled Nursing, Women), 6825 Natural Bridge Rd., Northwoods, 63121 (110).

Our Lady of Mercy Home (Residence and Nursing Home), 918-24 E. 9th St., Kansas City 64106 (153).

Our Lady of Mercy Country House, Box 451, R.R. No. 4, Liberty 64038 (39).

Price Memorial Skilled Nursing Facility Forby Rd., P.O. Box 476, Eureka 63025 (120).

St. Agnes Home for the Elderly, 10341 Manchester Rd., Kirkwood 63122 (130).

St. Joseph Hill Infirmary, Inc., (Nursing Care Facility, Men), St. Joseph Road, Eureka 63025 (130).

St. Joseph's Home, 723 First Capitol Dr., St. Charles 63301 (100).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1306 W. Main St., Jefferson City 65101 (75).

Nebraska: Madonna Professional Care Center, 2200 S. 52nd St., Lincoln 68506 (182).

Mercy Care Center (Health Care), 1870 S. 75th St., Omaha 68124 (250).

Mt. Carmel Home, Keens' Memorial (Nursing Home), 412 W. 18th St., Kearney 68847 (76).

New Cassel Retirement Center, 900 N. 90th St., Omaha 68114. (156).

St. Joseph's Home (Domiciliary Care), 320 E. Decatur St., West Point 68788 (48).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 401 N. 18th St., Norfolk 68701 (70).

St. Joseph's Villa, David City 68632. (65).

New Hampshire: Mount Carmel Nursing Home, 235 Myrtle St., Manchester 03104 (120).

St. Ann Home, 195 Dover Point Rd., Dover 03820 (53).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), Court St., Laconia 03246 (51).

St. Teresa Manor (Nursing Home), 519 Bridge St., Manchester 03104 (51).

St. Vincent de Paul Nursing Home, 29 Providence Ave., Berlin 03570 (80).

New Jersey: Holy Family Residence (Women), 44 Rifle Camp Rd., P.O. Box 536, W. Paterson 07424 (64).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph Home, 140 Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (183; also, 18 independent living units).

Mater Dei Nursing Home, RD 3, Box 164, Rt. 40, P.O. Newfield 08344 (64).

Morris Hall, Home for the Aged (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 2361 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville 08648 (115).

Mount St. Andrew Villa (Residence), 55 W. Midland Ave., Paramus 07652 (56).

Our Lady's Residence (Nursing Home), Glendale and Clematis Aves., Pleasantville 08232 (104).

St. Ann's Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Home, Women), 198 Old Bergen Rd., Jersey City 07305 (106). Adult Medical Day Care.

St. Joseph's Home (Women), 240 Longhouse Dr., Hewitt 07421.

St. Joseph's Rest Home for Aged Women, 46 Preakness Ave., Paterson 07522 (35).

St. Joseph's Senior Residence (Sheltered Care), 1 St. Joseph Terr., Woodbridge 07095 (60).

St. Mary's Catholic Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 1730 Kresson Rd., Cherry Hill 08003 (215).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 45 Elm St., Montclair 07042 (135).

Villa Maria (Residence and Infirmary, Women), 641 Somerset St., N. Plainfield 07061 (70).

New Mexico: Good Shepherd Manor (Residential Care for Aged Persons), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 10248, Albuquerque 87114 (43).

New York: Bernardine Apartments, 417 Churchill Ave., Syracuse 13205.

Brothers of Mercy Sacred Heart Home (Residence) 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence 14031 (82).
 Brothers of Mercy Nursing Home, 10570 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (240). Brothers of Mercy Housing Co., Inc. (Apartments), 10500 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (100 units).

Carmel Richmond Nursing Home, 88 Old Town Rd., Staten Island 10304 (300).

Consolation Residence, 111 Beach Dr., West Islip 11795 (250).

Ferncliff Nursing Home, P.O. Box 386, River Rd., Rhinebeck 12572 (320).

Frances Schervier Home and Hospital, 2975 Independence Ave., New York 10463 (364).

Good Samaritan Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 101 Elm St., Sayville, N.Y. 11782 (100).

Holy Family Home, 410 Mill St., Williamsville 14221 (87).

Kateri Residence (Skilled Nursing), 150 Riverside Dr., New York 10024 (520).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 3200 Baychester Ave., Bronx 10475 (170).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Home, 1740-84th St., Brooklyn 11214 (146).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Queen of Peace Residence, 110-30 221st St., Queens Village 11429 (165).

Madonna Home of Mercy Hospital (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility) (140), and Mercy Hospital Health Related Facility (Residence) (58), Watertown 13601.

Madonna Residence, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 1 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn, 11215 (290).

Mary Manning Walsh Home (Nursing Home), 1339 York Ave., New York 10021 (362).

Mercy Healthcare Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), Tupper Lake 12986 (54).

Mt. Loretto Nursing Home, (Skilled Nursing Facility), Sisters of the Resurrection, R.D., 3, Amsterdam 12010 (82).

Nazareth Nursing Home and Health Related Facility (Women), 291 W. North St., Buffalo 14201 (125).

Our Lady of Hope Residence (Home for the Aged), Little Sisters of the Poor, 1 Jeanne Jugan Lane, Latham 12210 (203).

Ozanam Hall of Queens Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health-Related Facilities), 42-41 201st St., Bayside 11361 (432).

Providence Rest, 3304 Waterbury Ave., Bronx 10465 (200).

Resurrection Rest Home (Nursing Home and Health Related Facility, Women), Castleton 12033 (48).

Sacred Heart Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 8 Mickle St., Plattsburgh 12901 (89).

St. Ann's Home / The Heritage (Skilled Nursing), 1500 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621.

St. Clare Manor, 543 Locust St., Lockport 14094 (28).

St. Columban's on the Lake (Retirement Home), Silver Creek 14136 (50).

St. Elizabeth Home (Residence), 5539 Broadway, Lancaster 14086 (102).

St. Francis Home (Nursing and Health Related

Facility), 147 Reist St., Williamsville 14221 (142).

St. Joseph Manor, W. State St., Olean 14760 (22).

St. Joseph's Guest Home, Missionary Sisters of St. Benedict, 350 Cuba Hill Rd., Huntington 11743 (48).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 420 Lafayette St., Ogdensburg 13669 (82).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2535 Genesee St., Utica 13501 (120).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence), 38 Prospect Ave., Catskill 12414 (60).

St. Luke Manor, 17 Wiard St., Batavia 14020 (20).

St. Mary's Manor, 515 Sixth St., Niagara Falls 14301 (119).

St. Patrick's Home for the Aged and Infirm, 66 Van Cortland Park S., Bronx 10463 (225).

St. Vincent's Home for the Aged, 319 Washington Ave., Dunkirk 14048 (36).

Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Care Center (Skilled Nursing), 1249 Fifth Ave., New York 10029 (237).

Teresian House, Washington Ave. Extension, Albany 12203 (300).

Uihlein Mercy Center (Nursing Home), Lake Placid 12946 (96).

North Carolina: Maryfield Nursing Home (115 beds) and Maryfield Acres (16 retirement homes), Greensboro Rd., High Point 27260.

North Dakota: Carrington Health Center (Nursing Home), Carrington 58421 (38).

Manor St. Joseph Home for Aged and Infirm; Edgeley 58433 (40).

Marillac Manor (Retirement Apartments), 1016 N. 28th St., Bismarck 58501 (42 apartments).

St. Anne's Guest Home (Retirement), 524 N. 17th St., Grand Forks 58201 (56) Apartments (30).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 1021 N. 26th St., Bismarck 58501 (98).

Ohio: Archbishop Leibold Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 476 Riddle Rd., Cincinnati 45220 (125).

Assumption Nursing Home, 550 W. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown 44511 (126).

Francesca Residence (Retirement), 39 N. Portage Path, Akron 44303 (45).

Franciscan Terrace at St. Clare Center, 100 Compton Rd., Cincinnati 45215.

House of Loreto (Nursing Home), 2812 Harvard Ave. N.W., Canton 44709 (98).

Jennings Hall, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 10204 Granger Rd., Garfield Heights 44125 (100).

Kirby Manor (Retirement Apartments), 11500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (202 suites).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sacred Heart Home, 4900 Navarre Ave., Oregon 43616 (126).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sts. Joseph and Mary Home for Aged, 4291 Richmond Rd., Cleveland 44122 (140).

The Maria-Joseph Living Care Center, 4830 Salem Ave., Dayton 45416 (397).

Mount Alverna (Residence for Aged), 6765 State Rd., Cleveland 44134 (200).

Mt. St. Joseph (Skilled Nursing Facility, Dual Certified), 21800 Chardon Rd., Cleveland 44117 (100).

Nazareth Towers, 300 E. Rich St., Columbus 43215. Hi-rise apartments for independent living.

St. Augustine Manor (Nursing Home), 7800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (194).

St. Edward Nursing Home, 3131 Smith Rd., Akron 44313 (100).

St. Francis Home, Inc. (Residence and Nursing Care), 182 St. Francis Ave., Tiffin 44883 (116).

St. Francis Rehabilitation Hospital and Nursing Home, 401 N. Broadway St., Green Springs 44836 (186).

St. Joseph's Hospice (Nursing Home), 2308 Reno Dr., Louisville 44641 (100).

St. Margaret Hall (Residence and Nursing Facility), 1960 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 45206 (145).

St. Raphael Home (Nursing Home), 1550 Roxbury Rd., Columbus 43212 (80).

St. Rita's Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 880 Greenlawn Ave., Columbus 43223 (100).

St. Theresa Home for the Aged, 6760 Belkenton Pl., Cincinnati 45236 (100).

Schroder Manor (Residence and Skilled Nursing Care), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 1302 Millville Ave., Hamilton 45013 (85). Independent living units are under construction.

The Siena Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 235 W. Orchard Spring Dr., Dayton 45415 (99).

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged, Inc., 25000 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood 44122 (68).

Oklahoma: Franciscan Villa, 17110 E. 51st St. S., Broken Arrow 74012. Intermediate nursing care (60); apartments (66).

St. Ann's Nursing Home, 3825 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 73107 (82).

Oregon: Benedictine Nursing Center and Home Health Agency, S. Main St., Mt. Angel 97362 (127).

Evergreen Court Retirement Apartments, 3959 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459.

Maryville Nursing Home, 14645 S.W. Farmington, Beaverton 97007 (132).

Mt. St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center, 3060 S.E. Stark St., Portland 97214 (325).

St. Catherine's Residence and Nursing Center, 3959 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459 (166).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, 2365 4th St., Baker 97814 (93).

Pennsylvania: Ascension Manor I (Senior Citizen Housing), 911 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Ascension Manor II (Senior Citizen Housing), 970 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Benetwood Apartments for Elderly and Handicapped, 640 Troupe Rd., Erie 16421 (75).

Bethlehem Retirement Village, 100 W. Wissahickon Ave., Flourtown 19031. Apartments for well elderly. (100).

Christ the King Manor, 1100 W. Long Ave., Du Bois 15801 (160).

Corpus Christi Residence, 7165 Churchland St., Pittsburgh 15206 (27).

Garvey Manor (Nursing Home), Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg, 16648 (150).

Holy Family Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, 5300 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 19143 (130).

Holy Family Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1200 Spring St., Bethlehem 18018 (200).

Holy Family Residence, 217 Spring Garden St., Easton 18042 (14).

Immaculate Mary Home, (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), Holme Circle and Welsh Rd., Philadelphia 19136 (296).

John XXIII Home, 2250 Shenango Freeway, Hermitage 16148 (119).

Little Flower Manor Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 1201 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (122).

Little Flower Manor of Diocese of Scranton, (Long-Term Skilled Nursing Care Facility), 200 S. Meade St., Wilkes-Barre 18702 (133).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 1028 Benton Ave. N.S., Pittsburgh 15212 (124).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence, 2500 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (82).

Maria Joseph Manor, Danville 17821 (94).

Marian Hall Home for the Aged (Women), 934 Forest Ave., Pittsburgh 15202.

Marian Manor (Intermediate Care), 2695 Winchester Dr., Pittsburgh 15220 (170).

Mount Macrina Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 520 W. Main St., Uniontown 15401 (54).

Redeemer Village (Senior Citizen Housing), Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley 19006 (250 apartments).

Sacred Heart Manor (Nursing Home), 6445 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19119 (142).

St. Anne Home (Skilled, Intermediate and Personal Care; Independent Living), R.D. 2, Columbia 17512 (120).

St. Anne Home for the Elderly (Nursing Facility), 685 Angela Dr., Greensburg 15601 (125).

St. Basil's Home for Aged Women (Residential), Box 878, Uniontown 15401 (14).

St. Ignatius Nursing Home, 4401 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 19104 (176).

St. John Neumann Nursing Home, 10400 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia 19116 (218).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (Residential and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1182 Holland Rd., Holland 18966 (96).

St. Joseph Nursing and Health Care Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), 5324 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 15224 (161).

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality (Low Income Senior Citizen Residence for Men and Women), 1635 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh 15219 (65).

St. Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1616 Huntingdon Pike, Meadowbrook 19046 (250).

St. Joseph's Residence, 1111 S. Cascade St., New Castle 16101.

St. Leonard's Guest Home, 601 N. Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg 16648 (21).

St. Mary of Providence Center, R.D. 2, Box 145, Elverson 19520.

St. Mary's Home of Erie, 607 E. 26th St., Erie 16504. Residential facility (110); geriatric nursing facility (196).

Saint Mary's Manor, 701 Lansdale Ave., Lansdale 19446 (160).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Elmhurst 18416 (121).

Villa de Marillac Nursing Home, 5300 Stanton Ave., Pittsburgh 15206 (50).

Villa St. Teresa (Residence, Women), 1215 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (53).

Villa Teresa (Nursing Home), 1051 Avila Rd., Harrisburg 17109 (184).

Vincentian Home for the Chronically Ill, Perry-mont Rd., Pittsburgh 15237 (219).

Rhode Island: Jeanne Jugan Residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 964 Main St., Pawtucket 02860 (120).

L'Hospice St. Antoine (Home for Aged), 400 Mendon Rd., North Smithfield 02895 (244).

St. Clare Home, 309 Spring St., Newport 02840 (44).

Scalabrini Villa (Convalescent, Rest — Nursing Home), 860 N. Quidnessett Rd., North Kingstown 02852 (70).

South Carolina: Carter-May Home, 1660 Ingram Rd., Charleston 29407 (12). Personal care home for elderly ladies.

South Dakota: Brady Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 500 S. Ohlman St., Mitchell 57301 (60). Independent living units (9).

Maryhouse, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 717 E. Dakota, Pierre 57501 (105).

Mother Joseph Manor (Intermediate Care and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1002 North Jay St., Aberdeen 57401 (30 intermediate; 50 skilled). Apartment units (7). Adult day care program. Respite nursing care.

St. William's Home for the Aged (Intermediate Care, 60), and Angela Hall (Supervised Living, 15), 901 E. Virgil, Box 432, Milbank 57252.

Tekakwitha Nursing Home (Skilled and Intermediate Care). Sisseton 57262 (101). Tekakwitha Housing Corp. (Independent Living), same address (24 units).

Tennessee: Alexian Village of Tennessee (Retired Men and Women), Signal Mountain 37377 (150) and Health Care Center (124).

Ave Maria Home, 2805 Charles Bryan Rd., Memphis 38134 (73).

St. Mary Manor, 1771 Highway 45 Bypass, Jackson 38305.

St. Peter Manor, 108 N. Aubrundle, Memphis 38104.

St. Peter Villa (Nursing Home), 141 N. McLean, Memphis 38104.

Texas: Casa Apartment Complex for Elderly and Handicapped, 3201 Sondra Dr., Fort Worth 76107.

Casa Brendan and Casa II Housing for the Elderly and Handicapped, 1302 Hyman St., Stephenville 76401.

Home for Aged Women-Men, 920 S. Oregon St., El Paso 79901 (24).

John Paul II Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 215 Tilden St., Kenedy 78219.

Laboure Care Center, 1950 Record Crossing Rd., Dallas 75235.

Mother of Perpetual Help Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 519 E. Madison Ave., Brownsville 78520 (37).

Mt. Carmel Home (Personal Care Home), 4130 S. Alameda St., Corpus Christi 78411 (92).

Nuestro Hogar Apartment Complex for Elderly and Handicapped, 709 Magnolia St., Arlington 76010.

The Regis Retirement Home and St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (420).

St. Ann's Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), P.O. Box 1179, Panhandle 79068 (52).

St. Anthony Center (Skilled Nursing, Rehabilitation, Geriatric), 6301 Alameda Rd., Houston 77021 (372).

St. Dominic Nursing Home, 6502 Grand Ave., Houston 77021 (120).

St. Dominic Residence Hall, 2401 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston 77021 (80).

St. Francis Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 2717 N. Flores St., San Antonio 78212 (143).

St. Francis Village, Inc. (Retired and Elderly), 1 Chapel Plaza, Crowley 76036 (415).

St. Joseph Residence, 330 W. Pembroke St., Dallas 75208 (49).

San Juan Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled and Intermediate Care Facility), P.O. Box 1238, San Juan 78589 (120).

Seraphic Sisters Boarding Home for the Aged, 619 W. Craig Pl., San Antonio 78212 (8).

Villa Maria, Inc., 3146 Saratoga Blvd., Corpus Christi 78415. Apartments.

Utah: St. Joseph Villa (Skilled and Intermediate Care Facility), 475 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (175).

Vermont: Loretto Home for Aged, 59 Meadow St., Rutland 05701 (54).

Michaud Memorial Manor (Home for Aged), Derby Line 05830 (24).

St. Joseph's Home for Aged, 243 N. Prospect St., Burlington 05401 (53).

Virginia: Madonna Home, 814 W. 37th St., Norfolk 23508 (15).

Marywood, 1261 Marywood Lane, Marywood 23229 (123).

Russell House, 900 First Colonial Rd., Virginia Beach 23454 (127).

St. Francis Home, 2511 Wise St., Richmond 23225 (25).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1503 Michael Rd., Richmond 23229 (126).

Washington: Cathedral Plaza Apartments (Retirement Apartments), W. 1120 Sprague Ave., Spokane 99204 (150).

The Delaney, W. 242 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201 (84).

The De Paul and Mt. St. Vincent, 4831 35th Ave. S.W., Seattle 98126 (118).

Fahy Garden Apartments, W. 1411 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (31).

Fahy West Apartments, W. 1523 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (55).

The Josephinum (Retirement Home), 1902 2nd Ave., Seattle 98101 (228).

The O'Malley, E. 707 Mission, Spokane 99202 (100).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1006 North H St., Aberdeen 98520 (34).

St. Joseph Care Center (Skilled Long-Term Care), West 20 — 90th Ave., Spokane 99204 (103).

West Virginia: Knights of St. George Home, Wellsburg 26070 (44).

Welly Home for the Aged (Women), 21 Washington Ave., Wheeling 26003 (44).

Wisconsin: Alexian Village of Milwaukee (Retirement Community/Skilled Nursing Home), 7979 W. Glenbrook Rd., Milwaukee 53223 (331 apartments; 61 skilled nursing).

Bethany-St. Joseph Health Care Center, 2507 Shelby Rd., La Crosse 54601 (226).

Clement Manor (Retirement Community and Skilled Nursing), 3939 S. 92nd St., Greenfield 53228 (164 skilled nursing; 99 apartments). Senior day care.

Divine Savior Nursing Home, 715 W. Pleasant St., Portage 53901 (128).

Franciscan Villa (Skilled Nursing Home), 3601 S. Chicago Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172 (150).

Hope Nursing Home, 438 Ashford Ave., Lomira 53048 (40).

McCormick Memorial Home for the Aged, 212 Iroquois St., Green Bay 54301 (72).

Marian Catholic Home, 3333 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (360).

Marian Center of Racine, Inc., 3801 Spring St., Racine 53405.

Maryhill Manor Nursing and Retirement Home, 973 Main St., Niagara 54151 (45).

Milwaukee Catholic Home, Inc., 2462 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53211 (200).

Nazareth House (Skilled Nursing Facility), Stoughton 53589 (100).

St. Ann Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility, Women), 2020 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee 53204 (54).

St. Anne's Home for the Elderly (Aged Poor), 3800 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53222 (144).

St. Camillus Health Center (Skilled Nursing Home), 10100 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53226 (188).

St. Catherine Infirmary (Nursing Home), 5635 Erie St., Racine 53402 (40).

St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 502 St. Lawrence Ave., Janesville 53545 (43).

St. Elizabeth's Home (Intermediate Care; Women), 745 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005 (16).

St. Francis Home, 620 S. 11th St., La Crosse 54601 (95).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1800 New York Ave., Superior 54880 (192).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing), 365 Gillett St., Fond du Lac 54935 (70).

St. Francis Manor (Retirement Residence), 3553 S. 41st St., Milwaukee 53221 (125).

St. Joan Antida Home (Women), 6640 W. Beloit Rd., W. Allis 53219 (76).

St. Joseph's Home, 705 Clyman St., Watertown 53094 (28).

St. Joseph's Home, 9244 29th Ave., Kenosha 53140 (93).

St. Joseph's Home, 5301 W. Lincoln Ave., W. Allis 53219 (124).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 464 S. St. Joseph Ave., Arcadia 54612 (75).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2902 East Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (80).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 400 Water Ave., Hillsboro 54634 (65).

St. Joseph Residence, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1925 Division St., New London 54961 (107).

St. Mary's Home for the Aged (Residence and Nursing Care), 2005 Division St., Manitowoc 54220 (256).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, 3516 W. Center St., Milwaukee 53210 (130).

St. Monica's Senior Citizens Home, 3920 N. Green Bay Rd., Racine 53404 (90).

St. Paul Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Home), 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna 54130 (52). St. Paul Manor, same address (8). For well elderly.

Villa Clement (Nursing and Convalescent Center), 9047 W. Greenfield Ave., W. Allis 53214 (190).

Villa Loretto Nursing Home, Mount Calvary 53057 (52).

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Sources: Almanac survey; *Directory of Catholic Special Facilities and Programs for Handicapped Children and Adults*, published by the National Catholic Educational Association; *Official Catholic Directory*.

This listing covers facilities and programs with educational and training orientation. Information about other services for the handicapped can generally be obtained from the Catholic Charities Office or its equivalent (c/o Chancery Office) in any diocese. (See Index for listing of addresses of chancery offices in the U.S.)

Abbreviation code: b, boys; c, coeducational; d, day; g, girls; r, residential. Other information in-

cludes chronological age for admission. The number in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates total capacity or enrollment.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

California: St. Joseph's Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing, 37588 Fremont Blvd., Fremont 94536.

Louisiana: Chinchuba Institute (d.c; parent-infant through 16 yrs.), 1131 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (101).

Massachusetts: Boston School for the Deaf (r.d.c; 3-21 yrs.), 800 N. Main St., Randolph 02368 (135). Psycho-Education Center (PEC) for emo-

tionally disturbed deaf children (r, d; 3-10 yrs.).

Missouri: St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf (r, d, c; birth to 15 yrs.), 1483 82nd Blvd., St. Louis 63132 (150).

New York: Cleary School for the Deaf (d, c; infancy through high school), 301 Smithtown Blvd., Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I. 11779 (105).

St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf (d, c; parent-infant programs through age 14), 260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 11225.

St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (d, c; birth-14 yrs.), 1000 Hutchinson River Pkwy, Bronx. 10465 (180).

St. Mary's School for the Deaf (r, d, c; birth to 21 yrs.), 2253 Main St., Buffalo. 14214 (220).

Ohio: St. Rita School for the Deaf (r, d, c; 4-21 yrs.), 1720 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati. 45215 (125).

Pennsylvania: Abp. Ryan Memorial Institute for Deaf (d, c; parent-infant programs through 8th grade), 3509 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia. 19104 (62).

De Paul Institute (d, c; birth-21 yrs.), Castlegate Ave., Pittsburgh. 15226 (132).

Emotionally And/Or Socially Maladjusted

This listing includes facilities for abused, abandoned and neglected as well as emotionally disturbed children and youth.

California: Hanna Boys Center (r; 9-14 yrs. at intake; school goes to 10th grade), Box 100, Sonoma. 95476 (72).

Rancho San Antonio (r, b; 12-16 yrs.), 21000 Plummer St., Chatsworth. 91311 (118).

Colorado: Mt. St. Vincent Home (r, c; 5-13 yrs.), 4159 Lowell Blvd., Denver. 80211 (45).

Connecticut: Highland Heights — St. Francis Home for Children (r, d, c; 4-17 yrs.), 651 Prospect St., New Haven. 06511 (70).

Mt. St. John (r, b; 11-16 yrs.), Kirtland St., Deep River. 06417 (75).

Delaware: Our Lady of Grace Home for Children (r, c; 6-12 yrs.), 487 Chestnut Hill Rd., Newark 19713 (16).

Georgia: Village of St. Joseph (r, d, c; 6-16 yrs.), 2969 Butner Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331 (39 r; 48 d). Residential treatment center and therapeutic special school for children with emotional problems, behavior disorders, learning disabilities.

Illinois: Charles I. Doyle, S.J., Center and Day School of Loyola University (d, c; pre-school to 12 yrs.), 1043 Loyola Ave., Chicago 60626 (25 in day school, unlimited in guidance center).

Guardian Angel (r, b; d, c; 5-17 yrs.), 1550 Plainfield Rd., Joliet 60435 (20 r, 40 d).

St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center (r, b; 5-14 yrs. and d, c; 4-18 yrs.), 739 E. 35th St., Chicago 60616 (28 r, 45 d).

Indiana: Gibault School for Boys (r; 10-16 yrs.), 5901 Dixie Bee Rd., Terre Haute. 47802 (104).

Hoosier Boys Town (r; 9-18 yrs.), Schererville. 46375 (65).

Kentucky: Boys' Haven (r; 13-18 yrs.), 3201 Bardstown Rd., Louisville. 40205 (36).

Maryhurst School (r, g; 13-17 yrs.), 1015 Dorsey Lane, Louisville 40223 (42).

Louisiana: Hope Haven — Madonna Manor Residential Treatment Center (r, b; 5-18 yrs.), 1101 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (162).

Maison Marie Group Home (r, g; 13-18 yrs.), 3020 Independence St., Metairie 70006 (12).

Maryland: Good Shepherd Center (r, d, g; 14-18 yrs.), 4100 Maple Ave., Baltimore. 21227 (90r, 15d).

Massachusetts: McAuley Nazareth Home for Boys (r; 6-14 yrs.), 77 Mulberry St., Leicester. 01524 (27).

Our Lady of Providence Children's Center/The Brightside for Families and Children (r, d, c; 5-15 yrs.), 2112 Riverdale St., W. Springfield. 01089 (50). Diagnostic treatment program also.

St. Vincent Home (r, c 6-18 yrs.), 2425 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (62 b; 10 g). Residential treatment center.

Michigan: Barat House, Barat Human Services, League of Catholic Women (r, g; 13-17 yrs.), 5250 John R. St., Detroit. 48202 (24).

Boysville of Michigan, Inc. (r; 13-18 yrs.), 8744 Clinton-Macon Rd., Clinton. 49236 (180).

Don Bosco Hall (r, b; 13-17 years.), 10001 Petoskey Ave., Detroit. 48204 (30).

St. John's Home (r, c; 9-16 yrs.), 385 E. Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503 (40).

St. Vincent Home for Children (r, c; 10-16 yrs.), 2800 W. Willow St., Lansing 48917 (30).

Vista Maria (r, d, g; 11-17 yrs.), 20651 W. Warren Ave., Dearborn Heights. 48127 (152 r; 10 d).

Minnesota: St. Cloud Children's Home (r, c; 8-17 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud. 56301 (72).

Missouri: Child Center of Our Lady (r, c; 4-12 yrs. — d, c; 4-17 yrs.), 7900 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis. 63121 (79).

Marillac Home for Children (r, d, c; 4-14 yrs.), P.O. Box 1037, Kansas City. 64141 (28 r; 60 d).

Marygrove (r, c; 6-18 yrs.), 2705 Mullanphy Lane, Florissant. 63031 (87).

Nebraska: Father Flanagan's Boys' Home (r; c; 9-18 yrs.), Boys Town, Nebr. 68010 (550).

Nevada: Home of Good Shepherd-St. Yves School for Girls (r, g; 13-17 yrs.), 7000 North Jones Blvd., Las Vegas. 89131 (30).

New Jersey: Christopher House (c; 18 and over), 55 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607 (90). Psychiatric day treatment.

Collier Group Home (r, g; 14-18 yrs.), 47 Reckless Pl., Red Bank 07701 (10).

Collier School (d, c; 13-18 yrs.), Wickatunk 07765. Guidance Clinic of Catholic Welfare Bureau (c), 39 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. Psychiatric counseling for children and adults.

Mt. St. Joseph Children's Center (r, d, c; 6-12 yrs.), Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (32).

New Jersey's Boystown (r, b; adolescents), 499 Belgrove Dr., Kearny 07032.

New York: The Astor Home for Children (r, d, c; 5-12 yrs.), 36 Mill St., Rhinebeck 12572 (75). Group Homes (7-18 yrs.), 1967 Turnbull Ave., Bronx 10473 (52). Child Guidance Clinics/Day Treatment (Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Bronx). Head start — Day Care (Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Red Hook, Dover, Millerton).

Baker Hall (r,d,b; 10-18 yrs.), 150 Martin Rd., Lackawanna. 14218 (250). Special services, institution, group homes, foster homes, preventive services, special education school.

LaSalle School (r,d,b; 12-18 yrs.), 391 Western Ave., Albany. 12203 (145). Also conducts a group home and prevention programs.

Madonna Heights Services (r,d,g; 11-17 yrs.), Burrs Lane, Huntington. 11743 (110). Also conducts group homes on Long Island and outpatient programs.

Saint Anne Institute (r,d,g; 12-18 yrs.), 160 N. Main Ave., Albany. 12206 (140). Critical level, preventive services, group home. Sex abuse prevention programs.

St. Catherine Center for Children (r,c; birth to 12 yrs. and d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 30 N. Main St., Albany 12203 (150). Also conducts group home and specialized foster care programs.

St. Helena's Services-Euphrasian Residence (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 120 W. 60th St., New York. 10023 (20).

St. John's of Rockaway Beach (r,b; 10-18 yrs.), 144 Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park. 11694 (100). Also conducts group homes in Far Rockaway and Richmond Hill.

North Dakota: Home on the Range for Boys (r; 12-18 yrs.), Box 41, Sentinel Butte. 58654 (52).

Ohio: Diocesan Child Guidance Center, Inc. (d,c; preschool) Outpatient counseling program (c; 2-18 yrs.), 840 W. State St., Columbus 43222.

Marycrest (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 7800 Brookside Rd., Independence. 44131 (70).

Parma Dale/St. Anthony's Family Services Village (r,c; 9-18 yrs.), 6753 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Rosemont (r,g;d,c; 12-18 yrs.), 2440 Dawnlight Ave., Columbus 43211 (150).

Oregon: St. Mary's Home for Boys (r; 9-17 yrs.), 16535 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Beaverton 97006 (50).

Pennsylvania: De LaSalle in Towne (d,b; 12-17 yrs.), 25 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia 19103 (110).

De LaSalle Vocational Day Treatment (b; 15-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 344 — Street Rd. and Bristol Pike, Bensalem 19020 (120).

Gannondale School for Girls (r; 12-17 yrs.), 4635 E. Lake Rd., Erie 16511 (57).

Harborcreek School for Boys (r; 10-17 yrs.), 5712 Iroquois Ave., Harborcreek 16421 (135). Also conducts group homes.

Lourdesmont Good Shepherd Youth and Family Services (r,g;d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 537 Venard Rd., Clarks Summit 18411 (100).

Pauline Auberle Foundation, Auberle Home (r,c; 7-18 yrs.), 1101 Hartman St., McKeesport 15132 (57). Residential and emergency shelter programs.

St. Gabriel Hall (r,b; 12-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 13, Audobon 19407 (220). Also conducts group homes.

St. Michael's School (r,b; d,c; 12-17 yrs.), Hoban Heights, Tunkhannock 18657 (120). Also conducts group homes, day treatment program.

Tennessee: DeNeuville Heights School for Girls (r; 12-18 yrs.), 3060 Baskin St., Memphis 38127 (52).

Texas: St. Joseph Youth Center (r,c; 13-17 yrs.), 901 S. Madison St., Dallas 75208 (52).

Washington: Morning Star Boys Ranch (Spokane Boys' Ranch, Inc.), (r,b; 9-18 yrs.), Box 8087 Manito Station, Spokane 99203 (30).

Wisconsin: Eudes Family Programs at Our Lady of Charity Center (r,c; 10-17 yrs.), 2640 West Point Rd., Green Bay 54304 (24).

St. Aemilian Child Care Center, Inc. (r,d,b; 6-16 yrs.), 8901 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222 (68).

St. Charles, Inc. (r,d,c; 12-18 yrs.), 151 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53214 (63).

Wyoming: St. Joseph's Children's Home (r,c; 6-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 1117, Torrington 82240 (48). Also conducts group home.

Developmentally Handicapped

This listing includes facilities for children, youth and adults with learning disabilities and/or mental retardation.

Alabama: Father Walter Memorial Child Care Center (r,c; birth-12 yrs.), 2815 Forbes Dr., Montgomery 36199 (44). Skilled nursing facility.

California: Child Study Center (d,c; birth-18 yrs.), 1339 - 20th St., Santa Monica. 90404 (80). Also conducts a developmental nursery (birth-3 yrs.) and a private school program for children (3-9 yrs.).

Helpers of the Mentally Retarded, Inc., 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118. Conducts three homes: Helpers Home for Girls (18 years and older), 2608 Fulton St. and 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118; Helpers Home for Men (18 years and older), 2750 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118.

St. Madeleine Sophie's Training Center (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 2111 E. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92021 (110).

St. Vincent's (r,d,c; 8-18 yrs.), P.O. Drawer V, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara 93102 (102).

Tierra Consolidated Systems, Inc. (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 9919 Sunland Blvd., Sunland 91040 (225) and 7033 Hayvenhurst Ave., Van Nuys 91406 (38).

Connecticut: Gengras Center (d,c; 8-21 yrs.), St. Joseph College, 1678 Asylum Ave., W. Hartford 06117 (70).

Special Education Office, Diocese of Bridgeport, 238 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport 06606.

Villa Maria Education Center (d,c), 159 Sky Meadow Dr., Stamford 06903 (31). For children with learning disabilities.

District of Columbia: Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Institute (d,c; 5-85 yrs.), 801 Buchanan St. N.E., Washington 20017 (400). Also conducts group homes, continuing education and life skills training programs, contract employment and job placement.

St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts (r,d,g; 6-19 yrs.), 4801 Sargent Rd. N.E., Washington 20017 (40).

Florida: Harbor House, 700-2 Arlington Rd., Jacksonville 32211. Residence for mentally retarded adults.

Marian Center Services for Developmentally Handicapped and Mentally Retarded (r,d,c), 15701 Northwest 37th Ave., Opa Locka 33054. Offers variety of services.

Morning Star School (d,c; 4-12 yrs.), 725 Mickler Rd., Jacksonville 32211 (100). For children with learning disabilities.

Morning Star School (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 954 Leigh Ave., Orlando 32804 (45).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 4661 - 80th Ave., N., Pinellas Park 33565 (50). For children with learning disabilities and other learning handicaps.

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 210 E. Linebaugh Ave., Tampa 33612. (90). For children with learning disabilities.

Illinois: Bartlett Learning Center (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 801 W. Bartlett Rd., Bartlett 60103 (116).

Good Shepherd Manor (r,b; 18 yrs. and older), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 260, Mokena. 60954 (120).

Heart of Mercy Village (r,c; 21-33 yrs.), 6300 N. Ridge Ave., Chicago 60660 (40).

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., School (r,d,c; 6-21 yrs.) and Job Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 123rd and Wolf Rd., Palos Park. 60464 (101).

Misericordia Home South (r,c), 2916 W. 47th St., Chicago 60632 (117).

Misericordia Home North (r,c; 4-21 yrs.), 6300 North Ridge, Chicago 60660 (125).

Mt. St. Joseph (mentally handicapped women; 20-45 yrs.), 24955 N. Highway 12, Lake Zurich 60047 (160).

St. Francis School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 2-12 yrs.), 1209 S. Walnut Ave., Freeport 61032 (36).

St. Jude Special Education Center (d,c), 2nd and Spring Ave., Aviston 62216.

St. Mary of Providence (r,d,g; 4-21 yrs.), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 60634 (110).

St. Rose Day School (d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 4911 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 60609 (60). For mentally handicapped children.

St. Vincent Community Living Facility (adults, over 18 yrs.) (20), and St. Vincent Supported Living Arrangement (adults, over 18 yrs.) (20), 659 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032.

Special Education Program of the East St. Louis Deanery (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 8213 Church Lane, East St. Louis 62203 (50).

Indiana: Marian Day Program (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 700 Herndon Dr., Evansville 47711 (35).

Providence House (r, men; 18 yrs. and up), 520 W. 9th St., Jasper 47546 (66).

St. Bavo Special Class (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 512 W. 8th St., Mishawaka 46544 (12).

Kansas: Lakemary Center, Inc. (r,d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 100 Lakemary Dr., Paola 66071 (72r,35d).

Kentucky: Ursuline-Pitt School (d,c), 2117 Payne St., Louisville 40206 (75).

Ursuline Speech Clinic (d,c; 3 yrs.-adult), 3105 Lexington Rd., Louisville 40206 (105).

Louisiana: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of New Orleans, St. Michael Special School, 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130.

Holy Angels Residential Facility (r,c; teen-age, 14 yrs. and older), 10450 Ellerbe Rd., Shreveport 71106 (180).

Our Lady of Fatima School (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 2315 Johnston St., Lafayette 70503 (50).

Padua House (r,c; birth-21 yrs.), 200 Beta St., Belle Chase 70037 (44).

Regina Caeli Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), P.O. Box 5950, Drew Station, Lake Charles. 70606 (36).

St. Jude the Apostle, 1430 Claire Ave., Gretna 70053. Group home.

St. Mary's Training School (r,c; 3-22 yrs.), P.O. Drawer 7768, Alexandria 71306 (152).

Sts. Mary and Elizabeth, 720 N. Elm St., Metairie 70003. Group home.

St. Peter the Fisherman, 235 Airport Dr., Slidell 70458. Group home.

St. Rosalie, 119 Kass St., Gretna 70056. Group home.

Maryland: The Benedictine School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 6-21 yrs.), Ridgely 21660 (100). Also conducts Habilitation Center (r,c; 17 yrs. and older) (50) and 5 community-based homes (21 yrs. and older).

Francis X. Gallagher Services (r), 2520 Pot Spring Rd., Timonium 21093 (180). Adult day activity programs.

St. Elizabeth School and Habilitation Center (d,c; 12-21 yrs.), 801 Argonne Dr., Baltimore 21218 (125).

St. Francis School for Special Education (d,c; 3-13 yrs.), 2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 21218 (60).

Massachusetts: Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center (r,d,c; 10-22 yrs.), Hanover 02339 (130 r; 40 d).

Mercy Centre for Developmental Disabilities (d,c; 3-22 yrs. and over), 25 West Chester St., Worcester 01605 (172).

St. Coletta Day School (d,c; 5-22 yrs.), 35 Washington St., Braintree 02184 (132).

Michigan: Our Lady of Providence Center (r,d,g; 5-17 yrs., child caring; 18-26, adult foster care), 16115 Beck Rd., Northville. 48167 (100).

St. Louis Center and School (r,d,b; 6-18 yrs. child care; 18-26 yrs. adult foster care), 16195 Old U.S. 12, Chelsea 48118 (68).

Minnesota: Mother Teresa Home (r,c; 18 yrs. and older), 101-10th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (14).

St. Elizabeth Home (r,c; 18 yrs. and older), 306 15th Ave. N., St. Cloud 56301 (14).

St. Francis Home (r,c; 9-12 yrs.) 25-2nd St. N., Waite Park 56387 (6).

Missouri: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of St. Louis, 4472 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis. 63108. Conducts 43 special day classes (c; 5-16 yrs.).

Good Shepherd Manor (residential for developmentally disabled men; 16 yrs. and up), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 3220 E. 23rd St., Kansas City 64127 (43).

Mt. Carmel Group Home (r,c; 16-21 yrs.), 8757 Annetta Ave., St. Louis 63147.

St. Casimir Group Home (r; young women, 16-21 yrs.), 10735 Vorhof Dr., St. Louis 63136.

St. Joseph's Vocational Center (d,c; 15-21 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (150).

St. Mary's Special School (r,c; 5-16 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (135).

Universal Sheltered Workshop (c, adults), 6912

W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63136. Sheltered employment (80).

Vogelweid Learning Center (d,c; 5-18 yrs.), 314 W. High St., Jefferson City 65101 (30).

Nebraska: Madonna School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 2537 N. 62nd St., Omaha 68104 (65).

Villa Marie School (r,d,c; 7-16 yrs.), P. O. Box 80328, Lincoln 68561 (17).

New Jersey: Alhambra Child Study Center (d,c; 5-12 yrs.), 31 Centre St., Newark 07102 (35).

Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center (d,c; 16-60 yrs.), 450 Market St. Newark 07105 (350).

Archbishop Damiano School (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 08093.

Catholic Communities Services, Archdiocese of Newark, 17 Mulberry St., Newark 07102. Services include: Alhambra Child Study Center, Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center, Mt. Carmel Guild, St. Anthony's and St. Patrick's Special Education Schools (see separate entries).

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Camden, 1845 Haddon Ave., Camden 08108. Services include: Archbishop Damiano School (above), and full time programs at 6 Catholic Schools; adult evening classes (18-65 yrs.); religious education programs.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Paterson. Murray House (r; adults), 389 Main St., Paterson 07501. Also conducts four other adult group homes and one adult opportunity center.

Felician School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 2½-14 yrs.), 260 S. Main St., Lodi 07644 (120).

McAuley School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-9 yrs.), 1633 Rt. 22 at Terrill Rd., N. Plainfield 07061 (40).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (r,c; 6-12 yrs.), 550 E. Broad St., Westfield 07079 (3).

St. Anthony's Special Education School (d,c; 10-20 yrs.), 25 N. 7th St., Belleville 07109 (40).

Sr. Georgine Learning Center (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 544 Chestnut Ave., Trenton 08611 (30).

St. Patrick's Special Education School (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 72 Central Ave., Newark 07102 (50).

New Mexico: St. Joseph's Manor (r,b; 18-35 yrs.), P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Twenty-four-hour adult care center for mentally retarded men.

New York: Cantalician Center for Learning (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), 3233 Main St., Buffalo 14214. Infant and pre-school; elementary and secondary; workshop.

Catholic Charities/Community Residence Program (r,c; 21 years and up), 143 Schlegel Blvd., Amityville 11701. Conducts four residences for retarded adults (Christopher Residence; Neumann Residence for Deaf Retarded; Alhambra House; Seton Residence.)

Cobb Memorial School (r,d,c; 6-10 yrs.), Altamont 12009 (40).

L'Arche (r, adults), 1701 James St., Syracuse 13206 (12). Long-term facility for mentally retarded adults following philosophy of Jean Vanier and L'Arche movement.

Maryhaven Center of Hope (r,d,c; pre-school to adult), Myrtle Ave., Port Jefferson 11777. Offers variety of services.

Mercy Home for Children (r,c), 273 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 11205 (40). Also conducts four group homes.

Office for Disabled Persons, Diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 11201. Services include day care center and community residences for retarded adults.

Office for Disabled Persons, Archdiocese of New York, 1011 First Ave., New York 10022. Services include consultation and referral, summer camp for adults, variety of services for deaf and blind of all ages, day camp for children.

School of the Holy Childhood (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 100 Groton Parkway, Rochester 14623 (94). Adult program, 18-50 yrs.

North Carolina: Holy Angels (r,c; birth to 18 yrs.), Belmont 28012 (46).

Ohio: Good Shepherd Manor (residential care and programming for developmentally disabled men 22 years and older), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 387, Wakefield 45687 (97).

Julie Billiard School (d,c; 6-12 yrs.), 4982 Clubside Rd., Cleveland 44124 (130). Non-graded school for children with learning problems.

Mary Immaculate School (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), 3837 Secor Rd., Toledo 43623 (60). For children with learning disabilities.

Mt. Aloysius (r, men; 21 yrs. and over), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 598, New Lexington 43764 (80).

Our Lady of Angels-St. Joseph Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2346 W. 14th St., Cleveland 44113 (80).

Our Lady of the Elms Special School (d,c; 4-14 yrs.), Dominican Sisters, 1230 W. Market St., Akron 44313 (65).

Rose Mary, The Johanna Graselli Rehabilitation and Education Center (r,c; 3-12 yrs.), 19350 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44117 (40).

St. John's Villa (r,c,b, 6-14 yrs; g, 6-18 yrs., continued care, g, 18 yrs. and-over), 620 Roswell Rd. N.W., Carrollton 44615 (182).

Oregon: Emily School for Multi-Handicapped Children (d,c; 2½-5 yrs.), 830 N.E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (12).

Providence Children's Nursing Center (r, c; birth-10 yrs.; nursing care), 830 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (54).

Pennsylvania: Clelian Heights School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), R.D. 9, Box 607, Greensburg 15601 (140). Also conducts re-socialization program (r,d,c; young adults).

Divine Providence Village (r, women), 686 Old Marple Rd., Springfield 19064 (96).

Don Guanella School (r,b; d,c; 6-21 yrs.) and C. K. Center (r,c; adults, post-school age), 1797 S. Sproul Rd., Springfield 19064.

McGuire Memorial (r,d,c; infancy to 7 yrs.), 2119 Mercer Rd., New Brighton 15066 (99).

Mercy Day School: Center for Special Learning (d,c; 2-21 yrs. and infant stimulation), 830 S. Woodward St., Allentown 18103 (76).

Our Lady of Confidence Day School (d,c; 4½-21

ys.), 10th and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia 19140 (140).

St. Anthony School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 13th St. and Hulton Rd., Oakmont 15139 (135).

St. Joseph Center for Special Learning (d,c; 4.7-21 yrs.), 619 Mahantongo St., Pottsville 17901 (50).

St. Joseph's Center (r,c; birth-17 yrs.), 2010 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (93).

St. Katherine School (d,c; 4-21 yrs.), William Rd. and Bowman Ave., Philadelphia 19151 (150).

Tennessee: Madonna Day School for Retarded Children (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 4189 Leroy, Memphis 38108 (52).

St. Bernard School for Exceptional Children, (c; 4-8 yrs.), 2021 21st Ave. S., Nashville 37212 (25).

Texas: Notre Dame of Dallas Special School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 1451 E. Northgate Dr., Irving 75062. Notre Dame Vocational Center (d,c; 16 yrs. and over), same address, provides work-study program for exceptional people over 16.

Virginia: St. Coletta School (d,c; 3-25 yrs.), 1305 N. Jackson St., Arlington 22201 (25). For developmentally disabled.

St. Mary's Infant Home (r,c; 3 days-9 yrs.), 317 Chapel St., Norfolk 23504 (50).

Wisconsin: St. Coletta School, W4955, Jefferson. Academic or school program (c; 6-18 yrs.); Habilitation Program to prepare adolescents and young adults for gainful employment in community; employment for limited number of post adolescents; Alverno Personal Care Program; Coletta-James Transitional Group Home.

St. Coletta Day School (c; 8-16 yrs.), 1725 N. 54th St., Milwaukee. 53208 (12).

Orthopedically Handicapped

Alabama: Father Harold Purcell Memorial (r,c; birth to 14 yrs.), 2048 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery 36108 (52). Skilled nursing home.

Pennsylvania: St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children (r,c; birth-16 yrs.), 320 S. Roberts Rd., Rosemont 19010 (40).

Visually Handicapped

Maine: Visually Handicapped Services (Diocesan Human Relations Services), 87 High St., Portland 04101; 15 Vaughn St., Caribou 04736; 382 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240; 224 Main St., Waterville. Itinerant teacher and other services.

New Jersey: St. Joseph's School for the Multiple Handicapped Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 253 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 07306 (27).

New York: Lavelle School for the Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 221st St. and Paulding Ave., Bronx 10469 (120).

Pennsylvania: St. Lucy Day School (d,c; pre-K to 8th grade — 3½-14 yrs.), 929 S. Farragut St., Philadelphia. 19143. Also has part-time program for infants and toddlers (birth to 3 yrs.).

Capuchin Brother Felix Shinsky, former Papua New Guinea missionary, chief therapist at Porter Memorial Hospital, Denver, received the 1987 Healer Award of the National Assembly of Religious Brothers.

ORGANIZATIONS

(See separate article for a listing of facilities for the handicapped.)

Blind

The Carroll Center for the Blind (formerly the Catholic Guild for All the Blind): Located at 770 Centre St., Newton, Mass. 02158, the center conducts diagnostic evaluation and rehabilitation programs for blind people over 16 years of age, and maintains programs in community services for all ages, volunteer and special services, computer access training, low-vision training and professional training. It offers a large range of services for blind people who are not in residence, and maintains an office of public education and information. *AAR Review* is the quarterly publication of the center. The executive director is Rachel Rosenbaum.

Xavier Society for the Blind: The Society is located at 154 E. 23rd St., New York, 10010. Founded in 1900 by Rev. Joseph Stadelman, S.J., it is a center for publications for the blind and partially sighted and for the deaf blind and maintains a circulating library of approximately 7,000 volumes in Braille, large type and on tape. Its many publications include *The Catholic Review*, a monthly selection of articles of current interest from the Catholic press presented for the visually handicapped in Braille, on tape, and in large print. All services provided for the visually impaired are free. The director of Xavier is Rev. Anthony F. La Bau, S.J.

The Deaf

According to the National Catholic Office for the Deaf, there are approximately 95,000 Catholics among the total deaf population of 410,522. (The deaf were defined by the 1974 National Census of the Deaf Population as "those persons who could not hear and understand speech and who had lost — or never had — that ability prior to 19 years of age.") Reported statistics indicated: Students in Catholic schools for the deaf, 1,969; teachers, 570 (147 were religious). Personnel involved in out-of-school pastoral ministry to the deaf included: priests, 90 (35 full-time, 55 part-time); permanent deacons, 9 (part-time); sisters, 65 (40 full-time, 25 part-time); brothers, 3 (2 full-time, 1 part-time); lay people, 53 (23 full-time, 30 part-time).

Organizations involved in work for the deaf include the following.

International Catholic Deaf Association: Established by deaf adults in Toronto, Canada, in 1949, the association has more than 3,000 members in 121 chapters, mostly in the U.S. It is the only international lay association founded and controlled by deaf Catholic adults. It is affiliated with the World Federation of the Deaf. Home office address: 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. The ICDA publishes *The Deaf Catholic*, a bimonthly, and sponsors regional conferences, workshops and an annual convention.

National Catholic Office for the Deaf: Formally established in 1976, at Washington, D.C., to pro-

cations for about 1,700 students since 1914.

The order promotes youth activity through sponsorship of the Columbian Squires and through cooperation with other organized youth groups.

Recent programs undertaken by the Knights include: promotion of vocations to the priesthood and religious life; promotion of rosary devotion with free distribution of more than 100,000 rosaries a year; securing aid for private schools; efforts to halt the increased killing of the unborn; assistance to the retarded and other disadvantaged people. In the past few years the Knights have provided funding for the renovation of the massive facade of St. Peter's Basilica.

The Knights have formed an association with the Bishops in the United States, Canada and Mexico to help protect the lives of the unborn and to disseminate information on responsible family planning. Assistance also has been provided to the

Eternal Word Television Network to help spread positive values over the airwaves and to Morality in Media to assist that organization in its battle to contain the spread of pornography.

In 1986, local units of the Knights contributed more than \$87 million to charitable and benevolent causes, and gave more than 24 million hours of community service.

K. of C. membership, as of Aug. 1, 1987, was 1,443,361 in 8,718 councils in the U.S., Canada, the Philippines, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Panama, Guatemala, Guam, the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands.

The Knights' publication, *Columbia*, has the largest circulation (over 1.4 million) of any Catholic monthly in North America.

Virgil C. Dechant is Supreme Knight.

International headquarters are located at One Columbus Plaza, New Haven, Conn. 06507.

COMMUNICATIONS

CATHOLIC PRESS STATISTICS

The 1987 *Catholic Press Directory*, published by the Catholic Press Association, reported a total of 623 periodicals in North America with a circulation of 27,776,332. The figures included 189 English-language newspapers with a circulation of 5,667,791; 280 English-language magazines with a circulation of 18,679,536; 116 newsletters with a circulation of 2,752,878, and 38 other-language periodicals (newspapers and magazines) with a circulation of 676,127.

Newspapers in the U.S.

There were 173 English-language newspapers (circulation 5,435,548); 7 Spanish-language (circulation, 110,000); and 8 in other languages (circulation, approximately 90,000). Eight of these had national circulation; 156 were diocesan newspapers (including 3 editions of *Our Sunday Visitor*); 11 were Eastern rite publications. Listed below, according to circulation figures are the national weekly newspapers and diocesan newspapers with large circulations.

National: *Our Sunday Visitor*, 234,766; *National Catholic Register*, 56,500; *Catholic Twin Circle*, 51,700; *National Catholic Reporter*, 50,967; *The Wanderer*, 36,273; *Jednota* (Slovak and English), 35,694; *The Catholic Mentor*, (monthly), 35,000; *Katolicky Sokol — Catholic Falcon* (Slovak and English), 10,200.

Diocesan (weeklies, unless indicated otherwise): *Long Island Catholic* (Rockville Centre), 136,697; *Catholic New York* (New York), 128,972; *Pittsburgh Catholic*, 117,012; *St. Louis Review*, 96,025; *The Tablet* (Brooklyn, N.Y.), 89,541; *Catholic Voice* (biweekly, Oakland), 86,895; *Chicago Catholic*, 86,613; *Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), 82,856; *Catholic Sun* (biweekly, Phoenix), 81,358; *Denver Catholic Register*, 80,077; *Clarion Herald* (New Orleans), 70,076; *The Evangelist* (Albany), 66,481; *The Record* (Louisville), 61,747; *Catholic Universe Bulletin* (biweekly, Cleveland), 60,522;

Catholic Voice (Omaha), 58,739; *Catholic Witness* (biweekly, Harrisburg), 55,141; *Catholic Review* (Baltimore), 54,359; *Catholic Standard* (Washington, D.C.), 53,357; *Catholic Light* (biweekly, Scranton), 53,039; *Catholic Accent* (Greensburg), 52,761; *Courier Journal* (Rochester), 52,500; *The Pilot* (Boston), 50,485; *Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul and Minneapolis), 49,500; *The Voice* (biweekly, Miami), 49,500; *The Criterion* (Indianapolis), 48,828; *Catholic Commentator* (biweekly, Baton Rouge), 48,798; *The Monitor* (Trenton and Metuchen), 47,820; *The Tidings* (Los Angeles), 46,198; *Catholic Times* (Springfield, Ill.), 45,372.

The oldest Catholic newspaper in the United States is *The Pilot* of Boston, established in 1829 (under a different title).

Magazines in U.S.

The *Catholic Press Directory* reported 285 English- and other-language magazines in the U.S. with a circulation of more than 18,000,000. In addition, there were 114 newsletters, circulation, 2,741,878.

America (circulation, 32,471) and *Commonweal* (circulation, 18,820), are the only weekly and biweekly magazines, respectively, of general interest.

The monthly magazine with the largest circulation is *Columbia* (1,393,702), the official organ of the Knights of Columbus.

General-interest monthly magazines with large circulations include: *Catholic Digest* (583,996); *Liguorian* (486,856); *St. Anthony's Messenger* (424,000); *U.S. Catholic* (90,614).

Two new national periodicals were started in late 1986 and 1987. They were, respectively, *The Catholic Mentor*, a monthly newspaper for black Catholics (circulation, 35,000), and *The Catholic Answer*, a bimonthly magazine to explain Catholic beliefs and answer readers' questions (circulation, 40,000).